r suggestion meets with my
ation. Will be most happy to
h you.
JOHN KINKEAD, Governor.

Ohio., July 11, 1881.—*The Hon.*
r, Governor of Ohio: Your
especting a general day of
for the President's recovery is
approved.
J. S. PILLSBURY, Governor.

Colo.—*Gov. Charles Foster:*
recognize the hand of Provi-
ring the stricken President to
the Nation, whose heart he has
the past week we have alter-
n the hope of a day of Na-
giving and the fear of a day of
rning. Now, that the danger
nt and to the country seems to
the entire people of Colorado
unite in a day of thanksgiv-
that so great a calamity has
I approve of your suggestion
the method of ascertaining the
ral observance throughout the
P. W. PITKIN,
Governor of Colorado.

e., July 12, 1881.—*The Hon.*
r: I have the honor to acknowl-
pt of your telegram of July 10,
ng that it would be most fitting
nors of the several States and
issue proclamation, setting
be generally agreed upon for
and praise to Almighty God
deliverance of our President,
ly assent to the proposition
ned. W. W. THATCAER,
Governor of Oregon.

a., July 12, 1881.—*E. D. Mussey,*
rivate Secretary: Please say to
will serve on committee, or
in any way.
OLQUITT, Governor Georgia.

, Idaho, July 11, 1881.—*To the*
Foster, Governor of Ohio: Iam
the glad tidings conveyed in
of yesterday. The sugges-
be set apart for thanksgiving
the deliverance of the Presi-
early approval. I agree to the
ned and authorize you to use
u may deem proper.
IN B. NEIL, Governor Idaho.

, C., July 12, 1881.—*Gov. Fos-*
artily approve and concur in
ab.
RVIS, Governor North Carolina.

N. H., July 12, 1881.—*Gov.*
r: New Hampshire will gladly
rgiving on a day to be fixed as
n the President's recovery is
RLES H. BELL, Governor N. H.

, Conn., July 10, 1881.—*The Hon.*
r, Governor: I will heartily
oin any general movement for
nksgiving for the President's
as we are assured that it will
ure. The Committee named is
actory to me.
HORART B. BIGELOW,
Governor of Connecticut.

RTY, Mich., July 12, 1881.—*The*
Foster, Governor of Ohio:
n of the 10th came during my
. Hence the delay in answer-
e of your suggestion and of the
ignate a day for thanksgiving
the deliverance of our Presi-
DAVID H. JEROME,
Governor of Michigan.

CITY, Utah, July 11.—*To Gov.*
suggestion for a day of thanks-
of the President's deliverance
meets my thankful approval.
ounded with him. Let univer-
d bells and bonfires communi-
ding of his restoration.
ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor of Utah.

rd, Cal., July 11, 1881.—*To*
r, Governor of Ohio: Your tele-
eived. California, irrespective
inion, feels as citizens of a com-
the terrible blow aimed at the
in the murderous attempt to
honored President. Words
k to express the horror with
ity has been so shaken. On
r National celebration came the
Joy was changed to sorrow,
s. In place of merriment there
For days the heavy suspense of
y hung a leaden pall over the
has pleased Almighty God to
d calamity. It is most fitting
thanksgiving and rejoicing, for
ver and earnest pleasure be set
e blessed deliverance of our
d for the great evidence of His
the Nation. In behalf of the
alifornia, and on this occasion
a unit, I cordially approve your
nd shall be pleased to acquiesce
carrying out any measure that
ed by the Committee.
KINS, Governor of California.

W. T., July 14, 1881.—*Gov. Fos-*
osition for general thanksgiv-
esident recovers, has my cordial
ermit me to suggest that the
s and Territories should have
n on the Committee, and that
at least should be also repre-
WM. H. NEWELL, Governor.

., July 12.—*To the Hon. Charles*
nor of Ohio: The suggestion of
a of the 10th meets my appro-
JOHN W. HULL,
Governor of Delaware.

R. I., July 12.—*Gov. Charles*
artily approve your suggestion
thanksgiving and prayer. I pre-
on will be taken till the Presi-
ed out of danger.
ALFRED H. LITTLEFIELD,
Governor of Rhode Island.

GRE, Pa., July 12.—*His Excel-*
Foster: Your dispatch of the
nce to concerted action in nam-
thanksgiving, has just reached
barre. I entirely concur in the
he suggestion, and the people
nia will reverently join in the
s. HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

es, Ia., July 12.—*To Charles*
nor of Ohio: I heartily concur
stion regarding a day of thanks-
e President's recovery. The
nt name meets my approval.
H. GEAR, Governor of Iowa.

n the United States—From
r Cent of Our Voting Popu-
able to Read Their Ballots.
New York Sun.

y 12.—At the University Convoca-
of. Gardiner, of the Albany Acad-
paper on "The Relation of the
rnment to the Education of the
s paper showed an alarming
teracy in the United States, and
ods of removing it. It presented
ing that in 1870 the voting popu-
nited States was 7,623,000, the vot-
n of the Southern States being
illiterate voters in the United
50,000, and the same class of vot-
uthern States numbered 1,123,000.
nt of the entire voting population
States, and 45 per cent of the
Southern States, could not read
The total vote cast and
he last general election in the
was 9,297,000. Advance sheets
eports and careful estimates
24 to 22 per cent of them were illit-
ars ago one voter in five was illit-
oportion is larger to-day. Sixteen
s contain one-third of the entire
ntry, and three-quarters of that
ate. There are 457,000 illiterate
Eastern, Northern, and Western
York has 77,120 illiterate votes;
67,108; Illinois, 4,477; and Ohio,
457,000 illiterate voters of the
their distinctive power in the riots
ey can decide every contested
rapid growth of city population
s an evil omen for American de-
50 illiterate whites to one-
opulation, and in 1880 it was one-
State alone nearly 55 per cent of
ve in cities.
discussion followed the reading
Regent Fitch offered a resolution
om the General Government to
tes in the matter of popular edu-
d to be apportioned according to
several States, and that the reso-
mitted to Congress. The resolu-
d unanimously.

nderous Abuse of The Chi-
cago Tribune.
Gibson (Ill.) Republican.

vious city papers appear to be go-
edill, the editor of THE CHICAGO
e sales of THE TRIBUNE are in-
It is a singular fact that the
that is heaped upon the editor of
more popular the paper becomes.
s been called everything but a
by his numerous contemporaries,
om personally believes him to be
a gentleman. When a newspaper
to build himself up by circulating
rivals, it is evidence of a weak-
alousy, which the public well un-

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VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, and stationary or higher temperature for this region to-day.

THE election for members of the French Chamber of Deputies will be held on the 2d of October.

THE Czar has telegraphed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria cordially congratulating him on his success. This was to be expected. It was sent as a matter of course.

CLAUSES 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 of the Irish Land bill passed through the Committee stage in the British Commons yesterday. Clause 42 was under discussion when progress was reported and the House adjourned.

AT the conclusion of the second heat of the 2:19 race at Pittsburg yesterday the well-known trotting stallion Bonesetter, owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, dropped dead. The cause of the death has not been ascertained yet.

THE wheat yield in Illinois this year, it is estimated, will be 37,000,000 bushels less than the yield of 1880, Michigan's yield will be 14,500,000 bushels less, Ohio 12,000,000 bushels, and Iowa 17,000,000 bushels. The total shortage for the four States, therefore, will be 80,500,000.

AND now comes Mr. Trevelyan and explains that he did not mean to say that six British ironclads could cope with nine French ironclads. He was misrepresented. His remarks were intended to be friendly to France. Gambetta may take his ease and keep his temper therefore.

A NEWSPAPER published in Kief is authority for the story that a steward in the Province of Koorsk, Russia, shut up nineteen men and girls in a barn because they refused to work for him. A village mob then set fire to the barn, and the unfortunate occupants were burned alive.

HENRY LABOUCHERE gave notice of a question in reference to the peculiar proceedings carried on in Bulgaria in the name of Prince Alexander in the House of Commons Thursday. Mr. Labouchere couched his question in too plain language, and it was stricken from the notice-book.

THE heat in England yesterday was intense. The thermometer at Wimbledon marked 137 in the sun. Several of the riflemen were stricken by the heat while practicing, and are now in the hospital. The sun shone so fiercely that the marksmen were unable to make many bull's-eyes yesterday.

THE Anglo-American Cable Telegraph Company, the Direct United States Cable Company, and the French Cable Company have given notice that on and after the 1st of August the rate for the transmission of telegrams from France and England to New York will be reduced to 25 cents per word.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL thinks that the shooting of President Garfield will tend to cement the various sections of the country, and that if his Administration be a success he will almost certainly be renominated in 1884. Mr. Randall is candid enough to admit that if renominated it will be impossible to defeat his reelection.

REPORTS from all parts of this State indicate that the corn crop will be a fair average, while the fall wheat crop will hardly yield one-third of an average. Meadows are in good condition, and the hay crop promises well. Clover is heavy, but timothy is rather light. The oat crop will be fully up to the average. Pastures are in excellent condition.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, the well-known English Liberal member of Parliament, has forwarded to Mrs. Garfield from the London Cobden Club a letter expressing the abhorrence of the Club at the attempt on the President's life, earnest wishes for his speedy recovery, and assurance of deep sympathy with his family and with the American people.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, called at the White House yesterday and requested the President's private secretary to convey to Mrs. Garfield his sympathy for her anxiety and trouble, and his joy at the increasing prospects of the President's recovery. He said the people of his State and of the entire South hailed with joy the hopes which the reports from the sick-room warranted.

THE working brewers of Cincinnati to the number of 600 presented to their employers yesterday a demand for a reduction of the hours of daily labor from fifteen hours to thirteen and three-fourths hours. Three employing brewers acceded to the demands. The strikers marched through the streets of Cincinnati yesterday, visiting all the breweries. They seem to have the sympathy of the people with them.

TWENTY buildings, including two hotels and the United States Express office, were destroyed by fire yesterday at Bradford, Pa. The Blue Mill at Slaterville, R. I., was damaged $100,000. There was $40,000 insurance on the building. Over 700 persons are thrown out of employment by the conflagration. Dodge & Son's cork-factory at Lancaster, Pa., valued at $30,000, and insured for $90,000, was destroyed by fire.

IT is stated that Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, has written to a friend saying that he feels convinced that a mistaken diagnosis was made in the President's case,—that the ball instead of passing through the liver was deflected downward by striking the eleventh rib, and then lodged in the muscles within the pelvis. Dr. Hamilton's opinions are shared by many eminent surgeons through the country.

SENATOR CAMACHO, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, saw Guiteau shoot the President. He says that when Guiteau raised his pistol to fire the first shot his air was that of a calm, determined man. After having fired, he became agitated, and shot the second time at random. When the people cried out to kill the assasin, he seemed full of terror. The fellow is, besides being a cold-blooded ruffian, an arrant coward.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has vigorously supported Bradlaugh's claims to a seat in the House of Commons as the representative of Northampton, declares that if Bradlaugh carries out his threat of creating a scene in the Commons on the 3d of August such action on his part will be regarded by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and those who have hitherto supported him as wanton lawlessness, which can only end in mischief and failure.

THE emigration clause of the Irish Land bill has been so amended that the Commissioners of the proposed Land Court are empowered to arrange with public bodies or companies in any part of the world for settlements, and for the maintenance of assisted emigrants. The Commissioners are empowered to spend $1,000,000 for this purpose, but not more than one-third of the sum in any one year. The Irish Solicitor-General defined public bodies so that foreign Governments could be included in the definition.

THERE was little change in the situation at Albany yesterday. The Bucks remained firm in their loyalty to Conkling. The political prophets have predicted that there will be a break to-day, and that Miller will certainly be elected. They say that Speaker Sharpe and at least four others will vote for the caucus candidates, and that it is likely others will follow their example. The political prophets have so often been at fault about affairs at Albany that it will be safer to wait for the event than to rely on predictions.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES said yesterday that, although the attending physicians did not feel like throwing up their hats and saying the President was out of danger, they could yet say that he was practically so, unless unforeseen complications arise, and there were no signs of such. "One need only look at the President to be assured of his continued improvement," added Dr. Barnes. Dr. Bliss says that the President is about out of danger, the crisis may be said to have passed, and on the whole he is pretty safe. "The case progresses nicely," he continued, "and every one about the White House feels as if hope may well be buoyant."

A MOST daring robbery was committed in the streets of New York at noon yesterday. A vender's wagon in which were three men, supposed to be peddlers, ran into a light wagon driven by Charles Nessersmidt, a clerk in the employ of Jacob Rupert's brewery. As soon as the collision took place, two of the supposed peddlers sprang from their wagon, attacked the clerk, and took from him a package of currency containing $9,300, and a bag of silver coins. The third "peddler" in the meantime cut the reins of Nessersmidt's horse. The three regained their seats in their own wagon and drove off at a furious rate, dropping the bag of silver in the street, while Nessersmidt was puzzling himself over what had happened. A policeman was nowhere to be seen.

RETURNS received at the Agricultural Department up to July 1 indicate an improvement in the cotton crop as compared with its condition in June. The average condition is 95, against 100 at the same time last year. The plant is small and about ten days late, but is healthy. In Georgia and Alabama the crop promises to be better than it was in these States last year, while in Texas and Arkansas it will not be so good. The wheat crop prospects are much better than they were in June, and the average will be about 83 throughout the country. In the Atlantic States the crop will be only slightly inferior to that of last year, but in the Northwest and in Ohio and Indiana the average will fall below 70, and in Illinois will not be over 60. Of the spring wheat States Iowa returns an average of 72. There is an increased area of corn, but the condition of the crop is by no means as promising as it was at this time last year. In the Atlantic States the crop has suffered from the cold, wet spring. In the Southern States it is fair, except in Texas, where the drought has caused serious damage. In the West and Northwest the average is below that of last year, particularly in Iowa.

EVIDENCES that Mr. Bookwalter's nomination for Governor of Ohio by the Democratic Convention of that State was obtained by the free use of money continue to multiply. It is known that a large sum was drawn by Bookwalter's agent, Ballentine, from one of the Columbus banks on the eve of the Convention, and there is little reason to doubt that it was placed where it would do the most good in securing Bookwalter's nomination. Bookwalter is described by those who know him best as a man of inordinate vanity, willing to pay for honors. The Young Democracy gauged him properly, and hence his nomination. His political record is by no means acceptable to the old Democracy. They charge that he was a Republican a few years ago, a Monarchist last year, and nobody, not even himself, can tell what he will be a week from now. He said he became a Democrat because the Democratic party is the party of free trade, but will probably modify his views on this to suit the Young Democracy of the manufacturing and mining distrfcts of the Buckeye State. The Democratic leaders are sorely perplexed. They feel certain that with Bookwalter as their leader they will be overwhelmingly defeated, but to take him off the ticket might offend the Young Democracy. The Democratic leaders would not hold a prayer-meeting just now to pray the Young Democracy out of a fit of sickness.

THE President's condition continues to improve daily. His temperature at 7 last night was only a little above the normal, and at 11 it was beginning to subside. He did not sleep as much yesterday as usual, but he felt quite comfortable. As the fever decreases his desire for solid food seems to increase. He asked for beefsteak again yesterday, and the physicians had the juice squeezed out of a piece and poured on a piece of toast, which the President ate with great relish. He also partook of a sweetbread, some extract of meat, and some old Tokay. Dr. Reyburn said last night that he could hardly imagine more favorable progress than the President had made during the day; his fever till 5 o'clock was barely perceptible, and the process of suppuration progressed in a perfectly natural and normal way. The drainage tube was introduced into the wound last night to the depth of three or three and a half inches. The inflammation which was apparent in the hepatic region last week has almost disappeared, and Dr. Reyburn thinks this a very favorable indication, and taken with the steady decline in the fever, goes to show "that Nature is carrying on her work of readjustment and repair in the interior of the body as successfully as in the more superficial parts of the wound which are accessible to observation." The Doctor added that there has not been a single unfavorable symptom; that the doctors not only hoped for his recovery, but were sanguine.

OUT OF DANGER.

This Statement Now Made by the Surgeons at the White House.

The President Has Passed About All the Dangers That Threatened.

His System Has Absorbed the Interior Effusion of Blood.

His Appetite Is Increasing and His Fever Rapidly Lowering.

He Has Heard About the Fund, and Is Said to Feel Very Grateful.

In About Three Days the Four Surgeons Will Sign the Declaration of Convalescence.

More Allopathic Contempt for People Who Cling to Homeopathic Ideas.

HAPPY DOCTORS.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 15—8:30 a. m.—The President has rested well during the night; is doing admirably this morning, and takes his food with relish. Pulse, 99; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

1 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 15—1 p. m.—The President continues to do very well Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 15—1 p. m.—*Dr. Frank H. Hamilton and Dr. H. Agnew:* The President continues to do well. The afternoon fever is daily less marked. A small quantity of milk has been given and solid food substituted and relished. He has had less rum, and at intervals of several hours some Tokay wine, in all about two ounces and a half of the latter. Last night his hypodermic injection consisted of three-sixteenths of a grain of morphia only, which proved sufficient to secure rest. This morning we have altered the dose of sulphate of quinia to three grains, to be taken three times daily. Yesterday at 7 p. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 101, respiration 23. To-day at 8:30 a. m. his pulse was 90, temperature 98.5, respiration 18. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 94, temperature 98.6, respiration 18.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

7 P. M.

The President has continued to do well during the day. The afternoon fever has been slighter than on any day since the 3d. Pulse, 98; temperature, 100.4; respiration, 20.
D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN.

LATEST BULLETIN.

SLEEPING QUIETLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 16—1:45 a. m.—At this hour the President's favorable condition remains unchanged, and he is sleeping quietly.

THE PRESIDENT.

ROCKWELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Col. Rockwell, one of the President's constant attendants, being asked as to the routine of the sick-room, said: "I rarely speak to him. By the way, there was an incident in the sick-chamber this morning that is an illustration of the President's character. Patient and uncomplaining as he is, and great as are his sufferings, he still finds time to think of others. He said to me, this forenoon, 'Do you remember Mrs. ——, the poor woman, a soldier's widow, for whom I promised to do something?' I said I did. 'Well,' replied he, 'I haven't done anything for her yet.

I OUGHT TO HAVE DONE SOMETHING.

Now, you go to her and give her such aid as she requires until I am able to provide for her.' Well, I did so, and when I came back the 1 o'clock bulletin was just preparing, and the doctors were with him. As soon as he caught sight of me he asked, 'Did you see her?' and I said 'Yes.' 'All right, then,' he responded, and presently went asleep."

One of the President's attendants being asked if the President knew anything of the fund that the country is raising, said: "Yes, I think he does, but I don't know who told him. He has

NO IDEA OF THE AMOUNT,

or who it is that has charge of it."

"But is he not curious about it?"

"Yes, he frequently asks me, but I avoid answering him as much as possible, and say, when he speaks of this topic, 'Oh, never mind, the country is raising some money, a considerable sum, and it is all right. You need not mind anything about it.'"

"Does he appear to be pleased because of the fund?"

"Yes, and very grateful. He said the other day that it cheered him to know that the hearts of the people were so with him in the hour of his suffering."

None of the great number messages and letters which are received at the White House are communicated to the President except those from his venerable mother.

DR. HAMILTON'S OPINION AS TO THE DIAGNOSIS.

A report has been received here that Dr. Hamilton, the New York consulting surgeon, has written a letter to a friend in which he says that he is now convinced that a mistaken diagnosis was made in President Garfield's case, and that the ball, instead of passing into his liver, was deflected downward by striking the eleventh rib, and lodged in the muscles within the pelvis. This opinion is shared by eminent physicians here.

PROF. BELL

maintains the utmost secrecy with respect to his experiments, which, it is supposed, may result in locating the position of the ball in the President's body. He has consulted with Prof. Newcomb upon this subject, but not as to all the details of the proposed plan. In fact, Prof. Bell has not himself, as yet wrought out the details. If he succeeds, as he hopes to do, his invention will be of vast importance to surgical science, and he will, of course, patent the invention before giving publicity to it.

HAPPILY, THE FAVORABLE INDICATIONS in the President's case continue. Every bulletin to-day has been relatively better than any former one. This morning his pulse, temperature, and respiration were more nearly normal than they have been since July 3. At noon there had been much less fever than there has generally been as the day advanced. Through the afternoon and to-night the fever has been much less than hitherto, and the President has been more comfortable. One of the physicians says to-night: "The danger from peritonitis is past. There is, of course, and for many days there will be, danger from blood poison that may come on us unawares. On the contrary, there is every indication it will not. The discharge is free and healthy. The pus has been subjected to microscopic examination, and shows no unfavorable indications. The wound is open. The discharge comes from a granulated surface, indicating that the wound is preparing to heal. There possibly was something to have been feared from

THE WEAK CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT,

but he is getting stronger. He is eating more, and eats with a hearty relish. It has been said at times that he was not taking nourishment enough to keep a child alive, but to-day he has taken milk and rum, and some toast, natural beef-juice and beef-extract, and he has retained every particle that he has taken. There is much less acidity of the stomach than there was, and, unless there should be an unexpected relapse, we may look for a continued increase of strength and continued progress, but the public must not be impatient for results. It will be weeks, it may be months, before the President will recover."

A VERY CHEERING INDICATION

of the condition of affairs inside the White House to-day was the work in progress outside of removing the engine and boiler sent up from the Navy-Yard to furnish power for the ventilating and cooling machines. This engine was set up upon the theory that such power would be needed for a long time. From the inside there came a private message, early in the day, which was more cheering than anything heard since the shooting. Dr. Bliss, after the morning examination, said that, if the improvement noted continued for three days, the physicians would make a public announcement that the President was convalescent, and issue no more bulletins. The feeling about the White House to-day is one of

ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN RECOVERY.

Still, while this feeling exists, it is probably too early to lose sight of the serious nature of the wound. This is the only thought which seems in any way to qualify the deep satisfaction which the surgeons express over the improved situation. The expressions of sympathy which have passed in a constant stream into the White House from all sections, creeds, and shades of political belief are now being supplanted by a stream of congratulations which is setting as strongly as the first from all quarters and all classes of the population.

THE PHYSICIANS QUARRELING.

There are rumors that, now that the President is more nearly out of danger, there has been another doctors' unpleasantness at the White House, this time between the different schools of medicine,—the allopaths and the homeopaths. The four physicians who, by accident probably rather than direct selection of the family, chance to be in charge of the President's case are allopaths of the strictest sect of the Pharisees. Gen. Gar

criticism, but all agreed in the course pursued. Nor was there any feeling when it was deemed best to reduce the number of attending physicians to four, as all recognized the propriety of such a step, and acquiesced in the wisdom of the choice,

THE BAXTER INCIDENT

has been the only unpleasant feature of the whole case. I did what I judged proper and necessary in that matter, and, at present, to say the least, that is the end it." Dr. Bliss, as he said this, turned away with the air of a weary man.

"You must be tired," said the reporter.

"I am," he replied, particularly in the middle of the day. For the first nine days I had scarcely any sleep or rest, but now I am taking it more easily. I find, however, that the relapse after such a great and continuous strain affects my strength and spirits."

As he said this several of his friends came up and began to praise him warmly for the better physical condition of his patient, but the Doctor broke away from their congratulations to get home and abed.

DR. REYBURN SAID THIS EVENING

that the President had been given more solid food to-day than on any previous day, and had eaten it with relish, and with no evil results. No patient could be doing better, he said. The discharge from the wound continues to be healthy in appearance, and, under the microscope, shows nothing to create apprehension.

"Do you still adhere to your theory in regard to the position of the ball?" was asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "According to all the light we have, as yet, our theory is probably correct. The drainage-pipe enters the body to a depth of three and a half inches, in a straight line. It might doubtless be made to enter further, but we use no force whatever. The direction is downward, and a little to the right. The bullet certainly passed the ribs. It might, to be sure, have been deflected from its course afterwards, but of that we have no evidence. There was for a time

AN AREA IN FRONT

where we supposed the bullet to be, which gave out a dull sound when tapped, probably indicating an internal discharge. That is disappearing, and may, perhaps, be due to the partial or entire closing of the sides of the wound somewhere beyond the end of the drainage-pipe. If so, this is the beginning of the healing process. The discharge may have been internal bleeding. In such cases, if the air is excluded, the blood is taken up again by the organs without injury."

CONKLING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—It is now understood that the only reason for ex-Senator Conkling's visit to Washington at this time was to call at the White House and convey his sympathy and joy at the bright prospects of recovery. To-night there were at the White House only the members of the Cabinet, their ladies, and one or two newspaper men. The favorable symptoms and bright hopes were kept up by every report from the sick-room. At 11 o'clock everything was in the brightest promise, and the later hours did not change it during the night. The most encouraging sign of the President's case is his constantly increasing appetite. The doctors are beginning to satisfy it by stronger food, and he picks up rapidly under such agreeable treatment. Dr. Bliss said, this afternoon,

"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

now that I can tell you. The President continues to improve, and to be comfortable."

"Has there been much fever to-day?"

"The fever which usually shows itself has been very slight. The President has slept a good deal during the day, and is doing very nicely."

"Is there any change in the treatment?"

"No. We are giving him stronger food than heretofore. He relishes and is gratified when we give it to him. Except the administration of stronger food, there is but the least change in the treatment."

Said Dr. Reyburn: "In addition to what he ate for breakfast this morning, the President has taken a sweetbread and a little bit of steak. There may be a little fever to-night. The wound is dressed twice a day, and the discharge continues healthy. The discharge precedes the healing. There has been no healing of the wound, and will not be until all the matter from it passes off."

"Doctor, when are you going

TO ANNOUNCE OFFICIALLY

that the President is out of danger?" was asked Dr. Bliss.

"There are some unforeseen accidents which may occur, and there is no reason for deceiving the public. That is why we will not say that he is out of danger entirely. He is booming right along, but that is no reason why we should proclaim that he is totally recovered from danger. But he is a pretty safe man."

Said Dr. Barnes, to a similar question: "The public should be given only the facts. There is no reason, except the possibility of accidents, why it should not be said that the President is out of danger."

REYBURN.

Upon being asked whether the deeper parts of the wound may not already have begun to heal, Dr. Reyburn said: "Such might be the case. The sides of the wound in the interior of the body might be pressed together so as to adhere, and thus heal without any suppuration. The present discharges come, so far as we can judge, from that part of the body lying between the mouth of the wound and the ribs." When asked what he thought had taken place in the interior of the body at the point pierced by the bullet, Dr. Reyburn said: "We cannot tell with certainty. The wound may perhaps have healed behind the bullet, leaving it there imprisoned. All we know is that the local inflammation which was apparent in the hepatic region a week ago has almost entirely disappeared, and this is a favorable indication. Furthermore, there must have been

A LARGE EFFUSION OF BLOOD

in the interior of the body after the ball entered, and this has all been reabsorbed. These facts, with the steady decline in the intensity of the fever, go to show that nature is carrying on her work of readjustment and repair in the interior of the body as successfully as in the more superficial parts of the wound which are accessible to observation."

In conclusion Dr. Reyburn said: "The President has not a single unfavorable symptom. We not only hope for his recovery, but we are now beginning to be sanguine of it."

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY IN BLACK,

who has been spoken of somewhat in connection with the assassination of the President, was at the White House yesterday and to-day. She was in search of a certain newspaper man, who, she says, "has written her up shamefully." It happened that each time he called the man she was inquiring for was not at the White House.

MR. JENNINGS

had the larger cooling apparatus at work last night. The machine will furnish some 100,000 feet of cool air hourly. The other one furnishes about 18,300 feet an hour. It will still be used to keep the President's room at the uniform temperature of 75 degrees. The large machine is said to cool the corridor upon which the President's room opens. This invention has attracted a great deal of attention, because of its perfect success.

MRS. GARFIELD

yesterday paid a visit to the basement to examine the machine, and was greatly pleased with its working. Dr. Woodward keeps a record of the amount of air furnished and its temperature, taking his data once every hour. He visits the basement every night.

THE ASSASIN.

A MAN WHO SAW THE DEED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The District Attorney, in company with the Minister from Venezuela, visited the Baltimore & Potomac depot, and Senator Camacco, who was an eye-witness of the shooting, pointed out to Col. Corkhill the location of all the parties whom he knew at the time the shooting took place. The narration necessarily took very much more time than the transaction, which, the Minister says, is photographed on his brain. When he first saw Guiteau raise the pistol, the assasin's features were set as of marble, and his air was that of a calm, determined man. The first shot fired took effect. The President staggered and threw up his arm, and, in an instant, the assasin became agitated and shot the second time, more at random. Then

ALL APPEARANCE OF DETERMINATION AND FIRMNESS SEEMED TO LEAVE HIM,

and his look seemed full of terror as he turned to fly and heard a cry of "Kill him!" "This," said the District-Attorney, "corresponds with all other well-founded statements. The deed of murder done, as Guiteau supposed, his only thought was to escape the people's fury, and gain the shelter of the jail." He is, the District Attorney thinks, an arrant coward, who had braced himself up to that one deed of blood, and then found that all his courage forsook him.

WHATEVER SENTIMENTALISTS MAY THINK,

it is certain that Col. Corkhill, United States District-Attorney, is very clearly of opinion that Guiteau is entirely responsible for his acts, and should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. The evidence which Col. Corkhill has accumulated has only confirmed him in his original opinion, and now that the recovery of the President is regarded as reasonably certain, these matters are being more talked about. There can be no doubt, according to legal and medical canons, that Guiteau knew when he did the act that it was wrong and unlawful, and that he had the power to choose between doing it and not. He was not impelled by any conviction or impulse which he had not the will or power to resist. His mind, although he may be eccentric, is not so diseased or disordered that he was powerless to abstain from the attempted assasination. He was fully conscious of doing wrong, and able to refrain from doing it.

EVERY STEP THAT HE TOOK

from the the 18th of May, when he says he formed the plan to murder the President, indicates his mental responsibility. He determined upon the act. He purchased the pistol with great care. He practiced at a target with equal care. He selected, with great pains, the occasion. He desisted from assasinating the President at the depot when Mrs. Garfield, convalescent, was being taken to Long Branch, because the pale face palsied his arm. Pale, womanly faces do not palsy the arms of lunatics.

LATER ON,

he was careful to keep his pistol dry with a newspaper, and thoughtful enough to examine it to see that it was in order before he fired the treasonable shot. It is the opinion of Col. Corkhill that, although medical experts may pronounce his mind unbalanced, Guiteau is fully legally responsible for his crime. Col. Corkhill, while in charge of the case, will probably not permit any plea to be entered for the Government that Guiteau is insane. It may be that, if the President shall live, Guiteau cannot be sentenced to more than eight years' hard labor, but Col. Corkhill, in that event, will see to it that the sentence shall be as severe as possible.

PUBLIC FEELING.

STEAMBOATMEN.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The New York Steamboatmen's Association adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A base and cowardly atttempt upon the life of our illustrious President, James A. Garfield, has been made since our last meeting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Steamboatmen's Association of New York hereby tender to the President and his afflicted family our deepest sense of horror of this brutal act, and we join in the universal prayer that he may be soon restored to perfect health, and again take his place at the head of the Councils of the Nation.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—In the Assembly the Chair had the Clerk read the following telegram, which was received with applause:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The surgeons say the President is out of the woods. Pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.

SPEAKER RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Speaker Randall is of the opinion that the shooting of President Garfield will, upon his recovery, tend to cement the various sections of the country, and, if Garfield's Administration be a success, it will be almost certain that he will be renominated in 1884, and almost impossible to defeat his reelection.

SENATOR BUTLER,

of South Carolina, called at the White House to-day and saw the President's Private Secretary. He wished that gentleman to convey to Mrs. Garfield his sympathy for her anxiety and his joy at the hopeful prospects of the President. He said that not only the people of his own State but the whole South detested the crime and hailed with joy the bright hopes that the reports from the sick-room warranted.

CHICAGO.

THE EXACT LAW OF THE CASE.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who happened to meet Mr. C. C. Bonney, the well-known lawyer and writer on works of jurisprudence, yesterday, asked him in the course of the brief conversation which followed for a concise statement of the law in cases where insanity is set up as a defense to a criminal prosecution; the question has a special bearing, of course, on the probable fate of the assasin Guiteau.

"Insanity," replied the gentleman, "is a defense in all cases in which the accused did not know and could not understand the nature of his act, and in which he was not responsible for having produced the state of mind in which such knowledge and understanding were practically beyond his power.

"Insanity is also a defense to a criminal prosecution in cases where self-control was lost, and an uncontrollable, insane impulse culminated in the criminal deed; and where the accused did not willfully produce and conduce to have prevented the condition of mind in which his self-control was supplanted by the irresistible impulse to commit the act.

"The exact question to be submitted to the jury is, whether the accused knew the nature of the act, and had sufficient self-control to withhold himself from committing it; and, if not, whether an irresistible impulse to commit it was produced by his fault.

"According to the published accounts, Guiteau knew the nature of his attempt to take the President's life. He deliberately brought his 'courage to the sticking-point' of committing it. His self-control was not lost. He was not moved by an uncontrollable, insane impulse. His hand obeyed his will. His purpose was deliberately formed, and deliberately executed. He reasoned falsely, as all criminals do, in regard to the expected advantages of the proposed crime.

"Of course, there is a sense in which all criminals are insane, but the criminal law deems its punishments the proper medicine for that kind of insanity. Medical and legal authorities do not always agree on the subject of insanity. Their standards are sometimes different, and they sometimes use the same words with very different meanings. In a criminal case medical experts have no right to control the verdict of the jury by their opinions. The question of insanity is to be decided by the jury as a fact, upon their own judgment of all the evidence in the case."

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Central Irish American Republican Club was held at the Grand Pacific last night for the special purpose of taking appropriate action relative to the attempted assasination of the President. Ald. Dixon presided. A Committee composed of Justice A. L. Morrison, M. J. McDowd, James Donohue, P. C. Prendergast, and B. C. Hevey, was appointed to prepare resolutions in the premises. The Committee subsequently offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Central Irish-American Republican Club & Chicago, have heard with feelings of mingled grief and horror of the nefarious and unprovoked attempt to assasinate the President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we tender the President our deepest sympathy, we cannot withhold our admiration for the patient, cheerful, and heroic manner in which he has borne the weary days of his cruel and unmerited suffering.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for preserving a life so dear to the Nation, and we invoke His benign mercy to bestow upon our venerated Chief Magistrate many happy, useful years to serve the people, who hold in grateful and endearing memory his pure domestic life, his intrepid services in the field, and his wise and sagacious record as a statesman.

Resolved, That we regard an attempt to murder the President of the Republic as a high crime against the Government itself, and we believe Congress should, at the earliest possible time, enact laws making all such attempts punishable by death.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. James A. Garfield our warmest congratulations on the present hopeful conditions of her beloved husband, whose complete restoration to health will be hailed by the entire country with joy and grateful thanksgiving.

A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to the Irish American Republican Club at Washington City for transmission to the Executive Mansion.

THEIR SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

The Widow Association of Odd-Fellows, in reply to their telegram of sympathy to the President, sent to the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln Monday evening, July 11, have received the following letter of acknowledgment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 12.—*W. H. Crocker, Esq., President, etc., Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: It gave me great pleasure to receive your telegram expressing the sympathy of 5,000 Odd-Fellows of Chicago with the President and his family in the suffering which is caused by his attempted assasination. On his behalf, I thank you for your kind message, and I trust that the President's restoration will be such that I may lay your communication before him in person at an early date. Believe me very truly yours, ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "INABILITY" OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 15.—It is often the case that those who know least about a subject are most apt to give their opinion. I may fall under that head, but at its risk will venture the following in regard to the "inability" of the President and the duties of the Vice-President. It has always occurred to me that death, resignation, or removal are absolute and permanent vacations of the Presidential chair, and that the vacancy thus occasioned should be filled by the Vice-President becoming de facto the President. But, in the case of the inability of the President to discharge the duties of his office, I hold it to be the duty of the Vice-President to discharge those duties, not by becoming President, but by simply filling the chair in and under the simple meaning of the prefix vice to his title; and as soon as the President recovers he resumes his place and duties as before.

The office of the President of the United States is continuous for four years, unless interrupted as anticipated in the Constitution; that is, the functions of his office cannot cease for a time, as do those of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, or the presiding officer over any legislative or deliberative body, when those bodies respectively adjourn. The President cannot adjourn the body over which he presides, nor can that body itself adjourn. It would seem, therefore, that the President of the United States should never leave Washington City, whether sick or well, whether for a temporary or long absence, without during the time of his inability or absence leaving the Government in the hands of the Vice-President, just as the presiding officer over the Senate, House, State Assemblies, or any legislative or deliberate body, calls one to take the chair when he is about to vacate it, even for a very short time.

Practically, and in the sense of the terms as above used, it seems to me the President temporarily vacates the Executive chair when he leaves the seat of Government, and the Vice-President should be ready, and, I may add, *fit* to take his place. But it would be absurd to affirm, that because of such temporary change, the President would have no right to return and resume his place. Nothing is more common in deliberative assemblies than for the presiding officer to call a member of the body to the chair, while he leaves the chamber—perhaps the city. But on his reappearance, the temporary officer immediately surrenders the chair to him. In the case before us, the Constitution provides a special officer to fill temporary vacancies, as well as permanent ones. Law thus saves the President the responsibility of "calling to the chair." The fact that the course of which I speak has not heretofore been pursued, is not necessarily any argument against it; nor can speculations as to the possible course of a Vice-President, while temporarily filling the chair, change the status of the question.

I do not, indeed, think that any Vice-President, acting during a temporary absence or inability of the President, would dream for a moment of attempting anything beyond the ordinary routine of office duties. There might, indeed, be nothing of importance for him to do, but simply, under form of law to fill the office, and be ready to act, in case an emergency should arise. Suppose a great emergency did arise—and we know they can arise even in our country—while President Hayes was in California,—an emergency demanding immediate action on the part of the Executive Department; it is not difficult to see that some one would be needed in Washington with authority to act. In the present instance, so far as Executive duties are concerned, there may be no pressing necessity for their discharge; but the terrible event which calls forth these discussions admonishes us, as THE TRIBUNE this morning well remarked, that all contingencies should be provided for by law, and the occurrence of each unforseen event should be made the occasion of such legislation as will prepare us to meet it in case of its recurrence.

O. A. BURGESS.

FIRE RECORD.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 15.—A fire broke out in a frame building on Main street to-day and spread with great rapidity before it was subdued. All the buildings on the square bounded by Main street, Newell avenue, Webster street, and the Erie Railway were all destroyed out three. The principal losers are: Thomas Bradley, building, $6,000; Greenewald Bros., clothiers, $15,000; the Abell House, P. Peaton, proprietor, $5,000; Union House, L. Mark, proprietor, $4,000; Walch Bros.' block, $6,000; W. E. Story, drugs, $3,000; Gilbert & Smith, billiards, $3,000; Leavers, grocer, $5,000; Bradford Ice Company, $1,000; Hodgman Building, $4,000. There were in all sixteen buildings burned, and all the above carried insurance covering one-half their loss. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. A report prevailed for some time that several persons had perished in the fire. Investigation proved the report false. The buildings were all frame, and burned rapidly. The fire had gained considerable headway before an alarm was sounded; consequently the firemen were placed at a disadvantage. New buildings will be erected within a month.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 334 at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a one-story frame building at No. 11 Halsted street, owned by Louis Hines and occupied by Joseph Phillips as a cigar factory. Damage to building, $300.

A still alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a three-story brick building at No. 147 Canal street, owned by C. W. Allen and occupied by U. B. Bassett & Co. as a picture-frame factory. Cause, overheated boiler. Damage to building, $10.

AT CONTINENTAL, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 15.—Risley & Whitsler's saw and planing mill at Continental, on the N. Y., C. & St. L. Railroad, was struck by lightning last night and burned to the ground before discovered. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,000 in the Capital City and Mutual of Columbus, and Eagle Mutual of Mt. Vernon.

AT LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 15.—Dodge & Son's cork factory burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. A number of firemen were severely burned and otherwise injured.

AT SLATERVILLE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—The building used as a finishing room adjoining the West Mill at Slaterville burned. Loss estimated at $100,000; insured. Seven hundred operatives are thrown out of work.

AT FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 15.—Fire destroyed the cattle pens, a large amount of cordwood, coal, etc., belonging to W. A. Haines & Co., distillers. Loss, $8,000; insured.

NEW YORK.

The Metropolis Excited Over a Highly Sensational Robbery.

A Piratical Vehicle Upsets a Messenger's Buggy—$9,600 Captured.

Western Union Restrained from Issuing Scrip and Paying Dividends Thereon.

Intense Excitement on the Upper Floor of the Produce Exchange.

The Work of Constructing the Tunnel Under the North River Proceeding Satisfactorily.

Edison Rapidly Completing His Arrangements for Lighting by Electricity.

Ninth Triennial International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A BREWER SUFFERS A LOSS OF $9,600.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A daring and successful robbery, rivaling in audacity the exploits of road agents in the Far West, was perpetrated shortly after noon in Lexington avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. The victim was Charles Messerschmidt, assistant bookkeeper in the employ of Jacob Rupert, the brewer, and the robbers took from him $9,600 in currency, with which they made their escape. There were three men engaged in the robbery, and, as their countenances were partially concealed by false whiskers, an accurate description of them cannot be obtained. The story, as told by Messerschmidt, is as follows: This morning he was intrusted with $9,600 in currency, $1,000 in silver coin, and checks and drafts to the amount of over $5,000, which he was to deposit in the Germania, in the Bowery. It was usual for him, when going to the bank to make deposits, to

RIDE ON THE ELEVATED RAILROAD,

but, as he had such a large amount of silver to carry, it was deemed better and safer for him to ride in a wagon. A Concord buggy was hitched up, and Gustave Aengele, a German youth, was sent with Mr. Messerschmidt to drive the wagon. When Mr. Messerschmidt left the office he put the bank-book containing the checks and drafts in the inside breastpocket of his coat. The package containing the currency he placed on the seat of the wagon and sat on it for better security, while the silver coin, tied up in a stout canvas bag and weighing nearly sixty pounds, was placed against the dashboard and he rested his feet upon it. Messerschmidt and his companion left the brewery at Third avenue and Ninety-first street shortly before 12 o'clock and drove down through Lexington avenue without any incident worthy of notice until they arrived between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. They were coming down the ascent on the west side of the road, and were near the corner of Forty-seventh street, when

A LICENSED VENDER'S WAGON

containing three men drove up forcibly and came into collision with the wagon containing Messerschmidt and his companion, and crowded their vehicle against the curb. One of the men sprang from the vender's wagon into the buggy, and, seizing Mr. Messerschmidt roughly by the shoulder, forced him back into his seat, and placing a revolver to his head threatened to blow his brains out if he made any outcry or resistance. The first robber then took possession of the package of currency on which Messerschmidt had been sitting and threw it into the wagon. The bag of silver was taken by the second robber, but it was so heavy that he dropped it in the roadway and abandoned it. While this was going on the third man seized Messerschmidt's horse by the head and threatened with a sharp knife to cut the lines in two places so as to prevent pursuit. When the first robber had secured the money he shouted, "All right!" The two men sprang into their vehicle and drove down Lexington avenue at a rapid rate. When Messerschmidt endeavored to start in pursuit he found that his lines were cut and useless.

THE PLACE SELECTED BY THE THIEVES

for the robbery was admirably fitted for the purpose. On the east side of the avenue is an open lot which extends the whole length of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. On the west side is the bay and milk depot of the New York & Harlem Railroad. The neighborhood is quiet and almost deserted, particularly at the hour the robbery was committed, when the workmen at the depot were at dinner. The avenue at this point is the dividing line between the territory of the Nineteenth and Nineteenth-and-a-Half Precinct, and the police patrol is of a rather intermittent nature. The robbery, of course, occupied but a few minutes, but no policeman appeared until the wagon and the thieves were out of sight. In connection with the robbery, the barkeeper at Ruppert's saloon, corner of Ninety-first street and Third avenue, recalls the fact that for two weeks past

A MAN ABOUT 35 YEARS OF AGE,

of stout build, and with a blonde mustache, had been in the habit of coming to the saloon every morning except Sunday between 8 and 9 o'clock. He invariably took a seat in the southwest corner of the saloon, where he commanded two windows looking out on the brewery-yard. He always seemed engrossed in a newspaper, which he held before his face, but his attention was invariably attracted by the noise of wagons leaving the yard, which he watched intently. In the afternoon he would often respond to a low whistle given by a companion on the sidewalk, whereupon he would join his friend and both would walk off together. He had the appearance of a mechanic out of work. The police are following up that clew as well as a number of others in their possession. That the robbers were professional thieves there is not the slightest doubt, and, as there are but few criminals in this city who are daring enough to commit so audacious a crime, it ought not to be a difficult task for the police to run them down.

THE CITY SWARMED WITH DETECTIVES

to-night in search of the vender's wagon. It was marked 2,450, and bore also the name of Boenkamp, grocer, at 1186 Third avenue. Boenkamp informed the police that he sold his wagon three weeks ago to two strange men whom he had never seen before or after. From this it is inferred that the robbers had carefully matured their plans, watching Rupert's bank messenger from day to day and looking for a chance to attack him. The man who obtained early in June a license for a vender's wagon No. 2,450 gave the name of N. Stetan and his residence as 211 Greene street. He was not seen to-day. The thieves at the time of the assault fired a shot over the heads of the frightened clerks. The robbers were all masked and brandished pistols.

STREET TALK.

WESTERN UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The most important news on the street to-day was the granting of an injunction by Judge Barnard in behalf of Williams and Van Shaack, restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company from the issue of $15,000,000 of scrip and the payment of dividends thereon. The injunction is returnable at Poughkeepsie on the 23d. Knowledge of the injunction reached the street a little before 11, and caused a speedy decline in Western Union stocks. Various rumors were circulated, and the truth was learned with difficulty. The injunction seems to be a continuation of the Williams suit, which was suspended by the refusal of Judge Truax to grant a permanent injunction. Mr. Van Shaack says he knows but little of the matter, and that it is Mr. Williams' affair. The opinion of the street appears to be that it will amount to nothing, and was obtained to depress the stock. Some intimate that

MR. GOULD HAS A HAND IN IT,

but this is unsubstantiated. The Western Union office was crowded with people in search of dividends, who were paid in checks on the Union Trust Company, which refuses to honor them when presented. The decline to-day has given the bears confidence. Men who were bullish yesterday are now pronounced bears. They say there can be no permanent advance, but that the market may be much lower. A sagging process will carry prices down from 10 to 30 per cent. The alleged crop failure has its effect, and the fact that prices are now high a still greater one, as an intelligent man would not now buy for an advance. They must decrease a great deal before cautious investors will purchase. "I am convinced," said a prominent broker this morning, "that the London situation is an especially important factor in the present market. I believe that the holders of American securities have sold more than they should, and that they have begun to buy again. I should have been pleased to see the market go lower, so as to obtain a better basis, but I think that is past hoping for."

CRITICISING SECRETARY WINDOM.

Speaking of the *World's* statement that Secretary Windom had been engaged in secretly selling 5 per cent extended bonds, the *Evening Post* says: "Early in the week the United States Assistant Treasurer here received from Washington a certain amount of United States 5 per cent extended bonds to be sold for the account of one of the Indian trust-funds. A part of these bonds have been sold, and the remaining balance are the subject of negotiations now pending. It has been generously supposed that these bonds are sold by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fact is that they are merely held by the United States Treasurer as custodian under the act of June 10, 1880, and are subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, who is trustee of the fund. There is, therefore, no propriety in

CRITICISING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

for an act which, whether proper or improper, and that of another officer of the Government. Moreover, these bonds are not sold for the account of the Government, as gold was formerly sold, but are disposed of for the account of a special trust, the trustee of which is an officer of the Government. Gen. Hillhouse informs us that frequently during late months, while he was held the office of United States Assistant Treasurer, he has bought and sold bonds for trust funds in the way in which these were sold, so that this sale is in its method neither novel nor exceptional. Whether it would not be well to have the purchases and sales of bonds for trust funds by Treasury officers of the Government happen to be trustees of the funds, put on the same footing of publicity as are purchases and sales of bonds for the account of the Government, is worthy of consideration. Undoubtedly it is a safe rule that the greater publicity given to all transactions to which public officers are parties the better."

GOULD'S NOTE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following was sent to the newspapers here to-night:

In view of the serious inconvenience to many persons from malicious and vexatious suits against the Western Union Telegraph Company, I have arranged with the Mercantile Trust Company to advance to all stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company the amount of their dividends payable this day upon assignment to me, at the office of said Trust Company, of their right to receive the same. JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1881.

PRODUCE.

A SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS AT THE EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Business was wholly suspended at the Produce Exchange this forenoon on the upper floor, where a scene of the most unusual and intense excitement ever known in that body was kept up for nearly two hours, to the utter abandonment of business. Shouting, cheering, clapping hands, and hustling one another about the floor gave the Exchange the appearance of Wall street, and the Stock Exchange was in a panic during the entire forenoon. The occasion of this babel was the consideration of a change in the grain rules so as to make delivery of grain in store good on contracts to shippers, as well as on option dealings, instead of afloat, alongside of shippers' vessels, as now. Under the present rules, a shipper buying wheat at $1.25 per bushel has only to pay one-half weighing into vessel, or one-quarter cent per bushel, making it cost $1.25¼ on board.

UNDER THE PROPOSED CHANGE

a bushel of wheat in store would cost the shipper $1.25, lighterage 1¼ cents per bushel, one-half weighing from store one-quarter cent per bushel, weighing into ship one-half cent per bushel, making a total tax of 1¾ cents per bushel over the present system on every bushel of grain shipped from New York, solely for the benefit of the railroads, grain elevators, warehouses, and commission merchants. The railroads' ulterior purpose is to drive the grain trade of the canal over their lines and into their elevators by this means. The canals would operate unanimously in their favor and against the canals, until their long proposed "dry ditch" is an accomplished fact. When that day comes the commission merchants who cannot get cut rates from the railroads will be

HOWLING ABOUT THEIR LOSS OF TRADE

and monopolies in the grain trade, created by the railroads, as loudly as they were this morning in favor of this rule gotten up by the railroads. The proposed change in the constitution was recommitted to the Committee by a vote of 235 to 275. The call on grain had to be partly abandoned on account of this state of affairs.

The lower floor of the Exchange had its excitement also in a lard market, which followed the jump in Chicago before noon, after which it fell back 3 cents on a "rattling up" of the shorts that struck terror into their manly bosoms. The grain markets were also stronger after the "row on the upper floor" had subsided, on terrible reports of the crops "official" and unofficial, Government and State, public and private, foreign and domestic, from every part of the world, which was threatened with another speculators' famine.

THE DEADLY ELEVATOR.

A REPETITION OF THE TREMONT HOUSE HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A most horrible elevator accident, somewhat resembling the one which occurred at the Tremont House, Chicago, a few years ago, and whereby a lady lost her life by having her head caught between the lift and the wall, occurred here to-day. Patrick Harrison, aged 21, who ran the elevator in the New York Hotel, was crushed between the elevator car and the wall of the shaft at noon and instantly killed. The elevator car is built in two compartments, with a baggage compartment below the passenger-room. Two girls were in the former coming up. When the car stopped at the third floor, Harrison, who was alone in the passenger compartment, hearing them talk and laugh, put his head out of the car through the open window of the hall-door and

ENDEAVORED TO LOOK OVER THE EDGE

of the floor in his own compartment into that below. To do so he was compelled to kneel down, while still incautiously holding fast to the guy ropes. His weight started the car, and it moved upwards. Before the young man could draw back his head his neck was caught between the edges of the car and the door. His neck was broken in the twinkling of an eye, and when the car stopped of itself the crushed body preventing it from mounting further, the ghastly face of a dead man stared at the terrified girls with whom he had just been joking. Their screams brought help, but it came too late.

COTTON.

A SUDDEN RISE IN PRICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There was a sudden excitement and rise in prices on the Cotton Exchange this morning, said by a number of conservative operators to be entirely due to a bull movement, it being claimed that there is no just reason why the prices should have advanced so much. The operations were mainly in July and August cotton. One merchant said this afternoon that such excitements were not uncommon at times in New York, but whether or not they were as used to them in Liverpool and New Orleans as here, is entirely another thing. He believed that certain operators having large connections in Liverpool and New Orleans had influenced the three markets for a purpose. But what that purpose was could not be easily ascertained. The effect for a short time was panicky but up to a late hour this afternoon there had been no rumors on the Cotton Exchange that any house had been so seriously affected by the movement as to lead to any prospects of failure. It was expected that the trouble would soon right itself.

THE TUNNEL.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The work of constructing the tunnel under the North River is progressing very satisfactorily. The new Chief Engineer of the work, Gen. William Sooy Smith, who has had a great amount of experience in work of this kind, has introduced many improvements. The new air-lock in the south tunnel, 450 feet from the working shaft, has been completed, and is now in use. No excavation is going on at present in the north tunnel, which is now advanced to a distance of 450 feet. On the New York side of the river the shaft for the caisson has been dug down to the tide-water, and about forty men are now at work building the caisson. This will be of wood throughout, and when it has been sunk to the proper depth it will be used as a working-shaft. The two tunnels will begin directly at this shaft, and it is possible that the original plan of the tunnel, which contemplated a double-track tunnel from each entrance to the river front, will be changed, and the tunnels carried out to the surface as independent tunnels.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

EDISON NEARLY READY TO BEGIN OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Edison Electric Light Company has almost finished its work in its first district, that bounded by Nassau street and the East River and Spruce and Wall streets, having already wired five hundred houses, and the number of men at work in the district has been reduced from eighty to forty. The eight hundred houses in the district will require about thirty thousand lamps. The mains are laid in most of the streets, and all that is needed to begin lighting by this system are the engines, which are promised by the middle of September. Mr. Edison expects that the first illumination by electricity upon a large scale will take place about the middle of October. The contract made between the Company and the householder is, that the new light shall cost no more than gas. As it is expected to be in every way superior to gas, there has been

NO HESITATION IN ACCEPTING THE OFFER.

The lighting up of this first district by electricity will be the signal, Mr. Edison thinks, for a general reduction of prices on the part of the gas companies, who can all afford to sell gas at $1 a thousand feet and make a profit. For the last two months Mr. Edison has been busily at work upon what he is going to show at the Paris Exhibition of Electricity. Every outgoing French steamship carries a number of boxes full of machinery from Edison's workshops. One hundred thirty-seven cases left last week, and to-morrow's boat will take 100 more. Mr. Batchelor, with eight assistants, has already left for Paris, where he will remain in charge of Edison's showrooms. Mr. E. H. Johnson will leave in a few days for London, and the model station, similar to the one at No. 165 Fifth avenue in this city, will be organized according to Edison plans.

THE EDISON LAMP

has not yet been properly exhibited in London. In Paris a license has been obtained from the municipal authorities authorizing Edison to put up his lights wherever he may see fit, though that exhibition will be only of his light and power which he intends to make will create enough interest in the matter among Parisians to make it worth while organizing a company for the sale of the light. Since the spring a change had been made in Edison's lamp, by which the lamps will last an average of seven months instead of four, and one-horse power is sufficient for

NINE INSTEAD OF SEVEN LAMPS.

The change consists in reducing the size of the carbon thread about one-fifth. Improved machinery has enabled Edison's men to do this without impairing the perfection of the thread. The Menlo Park factory is now turning out from 900 to 1,100 lamps a day. In the uptown districts laid out on the map by the Edison Company the canvassers are at work getting the householders to sign the contract authorizing the Company to put in use wire. The President of the Company is confident that within a year every householder in the city can have gas or electric light according to taste.

Y. M. C. A.

NINTH TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The ninth regular triennial meeting of the International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations will take place at Exeter Hall, London, commencing on July 30, and lasting until Aug. 6, inclusive. The different Associations of the United States of America will be represented by at least eighty members, many of whom are already in England, while a contingent of thirty-six, headed by Mr. R. C. Morse, the Secretary of the International Conference, will sail from this port on Saturday next in the Anchor Line steamship Devonia, which is bound for Glasgow. Mr. Morse says: "Each day during the Conference a subject will be spoken upon which involves great interest to all concerned in the good work of Christianity, but not until Aug. 2 will America

COME VERY PROMINENTLY TO THE FRONT.

On that day we lead off on the subject of "How to adopt a sound financial system in the Young Men's Christian Association, and the best of developing systematically in the immediate grace of giving, so as to render the Association self-supporting." The same day we take the third place in discussing "The social and intellectual agencies which can be used to advantage in Association work; what of these to encourage and what to discourage." On the closing day of the Conference, the topic entitled, "The Duties and Responsibilities of Members of the Association," falls to us. All our papers will be translated into French and German and then widely distributed.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT

of this year's Conference is, first, to receive the report of the Commission appointed at Geneva three years ago, and to appoint and develop a committee to push this work, so that the feeblest Association shall get the benefit of coming into contact with the strongest group. Secondly, to compare the condition and agencies of the Association work as they exist in the different countries of the world, so that each delegation when going away may carry home to the Association of their own country valuable hints and suggestions of the way in which the work is conducted in other countries. Judging from my previous experience it is fair to assume that America will furnish more valuable hints and suggestions than any other nation." Of all the European countries Switzerland takes the greatest interest in the movement, with England a good second.

BIMETALLISM.

RETURN OF EX-SENATOR HOWE, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wis

...ip Celtic, of the White Star ...mpanied by his niece. He ...tly to the Windsor Hotel, ...s called upon last evening by a ...ter to obtain his views on the ...bimetallism in Europe and the ...he discussion. Although the ...gen a rather rough one the ex... is in excellent tone, and ...d evidently proved a recuperative ..." You ought to know ...he Conference than I, although ...ground," said the ex-Senator. ...g had two purposes. First, ...ONETIZATION OF SILVER ...oration as a medium of ex... d, secondly, the fixing of ...ve values of the two ... I rightly remember, our ...g was held on April 19, from ...ur sessions were continued un... hen a recess of one month, until ...taken. I left Paris a week ago ...y to return to the Unit... and I understand that ...ence has since adjourned ...ing at any result." This was ...delegate was prepared to say ...dvance of reporting officially, ...the prospects of silver in ...quired the reporter, "with a ...doption as a co-standard with ...ex-Senator replied that, while the ...proved unprecedentedly from the ...undpoint, he believed that it ...OF BIMETALLISM HAD GAINED ...pean economists and statesmen ...tates of the Conference. He in... he did not think there was any ...prospect that the idea would ...by European Governments, ...ght it would now obtain a fair ...its merits. When asked from ...the principal opposition came, ...without hesitation, from Great ...British Ministry, he said, was ...at present to contemplate ...ation of silver or any ...sures that would tend to dis...nances. The British Ministry ...enough on its hands without ...ancial issues. What with the ...and the Land question Great ...not care to trouble herself ...r question. Ex-Senator Howe ...shington by an early train to...ning, and will convey to the ...d his family his personal assur...reat sympathy felt for them in ...cause so near proving fatal.

ITEMS.

LABOR UNIONS.

...July 15.—The Amalgamated ...abor Unions to-night reorgan... purpose of starting similar ...ghout the country, so that if ...ke in one State associations in ...ould assist them. A communi... favorably received from the ...ronto, Canada, asking both as...act together.

...ckel?—The Material Out of ...r Five-Cent Coin is Made.

...venient five-cent coin which is ...s called a nickel has come into ...ation, the question above is asked ...y or orally hundreds of times ...but few get an intelligent an... and India a white copper called ...long been known, and has been ...d for years and in Europe for ...silver coin. About the year 1700 ...was discovered in the copper ...ny, which had the appearance of ...s, but by smelting it yielded the ...subject called it kupfer nickel. ...In 1754 Condstadt announced ...of a new metal in kupfer nickel. ...combination with arsenic, from ...gold. Before it only in parts, ...nickel and arsenic which is ...s white, brittle, and very ...a melting point nearly as high as ...was not until 1823 that pure nickel ...by analysis of German silver, ...a number of years been produced ...ony. Its composition he ascer... copper ten parts, zinc five, and ...of nickel. It is used in the alloy ...rer and susceptible of a very high ...comes too brittle and hard to be ...rolled, and can be worked only by ...nickel is a white metal which tar...in the air. Unlike silver, it is not ...e vapor of sulphur, and even the ...al acids attract it but slightly. ...hardness of iron, and, like it, has ...its properties, is not nearly weld... ...ired with difficulty. Pure nickel ...e been used chiefly for pist... ...h purpose its hardness and ...ll strength admirably influences ad... ...it. Within the last year the ...succeeded in rolling the metal ...n which spoons and other table... ...e pressed. Nickel bronze, which ...ts of copper and nickel, ...e, may be cast into very delicate ...susceptible of a high polish. Mines ...worked at Chatham, Conn., and ...., and at several points in ...New Mexico, where but little at... ...to it. It is extensively mined in ...Sweden, but the late discovery of ...deposits of silver in Colorado ...suspend the use of the arsenical ...bring nickel into common use. ...the year 1852, made a coin of ...which is identical in composition ...coin. The United States made ...1858, and eight years later coined ...pieces. Belgium adopted nickel ...8, and Germany in 1873. England ...bed pennies for Canada, but in ...France adhere to the clumsy copp...

...quet and Morals.

London Globe.

...In reading contemporary note ...e of St. Simon] to note how se... ...fters comment on breaches of ...white passing lightly over graver ...and the land question Great ...not care to trouble herself ...r question. Ex-Senator Howe ...shington by an early train to...ning, and will convey to the ...d his family his personal assur...reat sympathy felt for them in ...cause so near proving fatal.

ACCIDENTS OF HISTORY.

A Chapter on Trifles Which Have Determined Great Events.

London Standard.

M. Fournier wrote a book on events which never took place, and Lord Beaconsfield's father was the author of a learned essay on history which might have been enacted. An equally curious volume might be penned on trifles which have determined great events. It was but a trifle which gave Spain for so many generations the lordship of the New World, and enabled her by the wealth which she derived from that source to become the most powerful nation in Europe. It is well known that Columbus, dispirited by the refusals which he met at so many Courts, dispatched his brother Bartolomeo to ask aid from Henry VII. of England. But on the way the messenger fell into the hands of pirates, and by the time he reached London was so des itute he had to try and earn the money to clothe himself in proper style before he could be presented at Court. But by that time it was too late. Even the fact that Ferdinand and Isabella supplied the funds to equip the expedition was mainly due to the accident that Juan Perez de Marchena, the Queen's confessor, happened to be passing at the moment when the weary mariner was knocking at the door of the La Rabida monastery to beg a little bread and water for his boy Diego, and was struck with the noble face of the dusty pedestrian. Had Bartolomeo Colon reached London in time, had Christoval been by any chance a little later or a little earlier at the monastery door, the fate of Europe might have been changed and the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race altered. Three centuries later it was again nearly revolutionized, for in 1806 the English held Buenos Ayres, and it is no secret that Napoleon was almost persuaded to abandon Europe as a field for his ambition and try what he could accomplish in the way of carving out an empire among the dissatisfied provinces of South America. When Citizen Bonaparte seemed little likely to sit on the throne of Louis Capet he was on the point of offering his sword to the Sultan, as at a later period Von Moltke actually did. It is curious now to speculate what would now have been the present state of the Eastern question had Napoleon carried his intentions into effect, or, supposing that Moltke had remained in the Turkish service, whether the Danish war would have been fought, or Prussia's supremacy established at Sadowa or Sedan.

The cropping of Louis XVII.'s chin brought on three centuries of bloodshed, and a sarcastic remark of Frederick the Great on Elizabeth Petrovna of Russia roused that virtuous Empress to take such a vigorous part in the Seven Years' War that at one time Prussia seemed well nigh stricken unto death. Even Catherine II.—profound students of the relations of Potsdam after the "scandal about Queen Elizabeth"—carefully examined her husband's correspondence before she concluded an alliance with the Royal Letter-Writer. It is hardly forty years since Louis Philippe threatened war against the Texan Republic because an intrusive citizen had shot the trespassing pigs of the French Ambassador. As it was he prevented the Lone-Star Sovereignty from floating their European loan, and thus the King and the pigs combined hastened the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Duch are said to have "choked" us out of Malacca in exchange for Java by representing on the map, which our simple-minded envoys took for granted, the one territory as large and the other as small, and among the most firmly-rooted traditions of American diplomacy is one which represents the English Commissioners as agreeing to the surrender of Oregon, "because a country in which a salmon does not rise to the fly cannot be worth much." Laws have been altered through accidents before the Queen's printer's boy forgot to deliver Lord Beaconsfield's amendment to a bill.

But if trifles have determined the fate of laws and nations, accidents equally small have caused men to follow pursuits the results of which have been not much less momentous to culture and civilization. Father Malebranche devoted himself to philosophy after reading Descartes' "L'Homme"; Cowley became a poet owing to his perusal of Spencer's "Fairy Queen," and Sir Joshua Reynolds had never thought of painting until Richardson's "Treatise" fell into his hands. Shakspeare, might have ended his life as a prosperous wool-comber had Sir Thomas Lucy been a less tradesman. Chatterlie showed no liking for any literature except the law until he fell in love and felt himself compelled to tell the lady so in poetry; and Molière might have remained making tapestry had not his grandmother nettled his pride by wishing that he could be an actor like Monfleuri. Balboa might never have discovered the Pacific had he not been unsuccessful as a shopkeeper in Hispaniola, and found it necessary to flee to the mainland, concealed from his creditors in a cask on board Eucisco's vessel; and it is certain that had Cortez become a well-bried lawyer in Salamanca he would never have lived to proudly tell Charles V. that he had given him more provinces than his father had left him cities. Ignatius Loyola was a soldier, and the Order of Jesuits might never have been founded had he not accidentally beguiled the tedium of an inaction necessitated by a wound by reading the "The Lives of the Saints." Gibbon determined to write his famous work after listening to the monks singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter at Rome; and La Fontaine was stimulated to cultivate literature after hearing some verses of Malherbe.

Faraday might have remained a journeyman bookbinder had not kindly Mr. Dance invited him to hear Sir Humphrey Davy lecture, and Vancanson only took to studying the mechanism of clocks to beguile the weary hours which he had to pass while attending his mother at confession.

Had Sir James Simpson been successful in his candidacy for the post of a Highland parish doctor, the world might have lost the inestimable boon of chloroform for many years, and to the wise discretion which the College of Surgeons exercised in refusing their diploma to Oliver Goldsmith we owe the "Dearest Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village."

Disadvantage of Being a Brother.

Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

A few weeks ago a young married woman and a lady friend were walking along Milwaukee street when they were accosted very rude-y and insultingly by a young man. The ladies did not like to appear in the Police Court against the young fellow, and so spoke quietly to an officer. The officer on meeting the young man, slapped his face for him as a warning not to insult other young ladies; but it soon appeared that the officer had slapped the wrong fellow, it being a brother of the young man. The brother proposed to sue for damages, have the officer arrested for assault, etc., but finally through his lawyer settled the matter. The officer paid the brother $40 for damages, but before the lawyer could pay it over to his client it was garnisheed for some debts of the latter, and so the injured young man got nothing. A short time after the husband of one of the ladies insulted sought to take vengeance in his own hands, and, having the offender pointed out to him, he proceeded to slap him, and blacked one eye; but, like the officer, he, too, made a mistake, and slapped the wrong fellow, it being this same brother again. The brother is getting about discouraged at having to stand punishment which he has not merited, and all because of relationship.

SPORTING.

The Great Trotting Meeting in Chicago Next Week.

The New Grand Stand Completed—List of the Entries, Etc., Etc.

Eight Thousand People in Attendance at the Pittsburg Races.

An Aquatic Tournament to Be Held Near Cincinnati To-Day.

H. V. Bemis' Celebrated Stallion Bonesetter Drops Dead on the Track.

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

A party of gentlemen interested in turf matters generally, and more especially in the success of turf sports in this city, met at the Driving Park yesterday afternoon for the purpose of viewing the new grand stand, which will be completed before the beginning of the trotting meeting next week, and also to congratulate each other and the management of the Driving Park on the admirable and successful manner in which the affairs of the Park are now conducted.

The new stand is 100x60 feet in dimensions, and is built on what is known as the "double-deck" plan, two tiers of seats being thus provided, affording splendid seating accommodations for far more people than could be secured under the old system. In the upper tier of the stand about ninety private boxes will be constructed, and the privilege of each of these for the season will be disposed of at auction. The advantages of this arrangement to gentlemen who wish to attend the races with their families are obvious, and, as these private boxes will be fully as desirable as seats on the Club-House balcony and possess even greater conveniences, the crowded condition of the last-named structure will be avoided. Underneath the entire stand will be an immense room, capable of containing nearly 2,000 people, and in this the pool-selling will be carried on, the ground formerly occupied by the pool-stands and the select stand being all occupied by the new building, to make room for which the others were torn down, so that the old grand-stand and the new one are now practically one structure, making the seating accommodations of the Chicago track second to those of no course in the country.

The new building will be fully completed in the course of three or four days, and to Mr. H. O. Bemis, who originated and carried out the plans of the structure, great credit is due. After examining the various improvements yesterday the company returned to the Club-House, where, with President Dow at the head of the table, an ample and well-prepared lunch was discussed, after which the visitors drove to town, first in the belief that Chicago has the fastest and best-appointed race-track in the country.

The trotting meeting which begins here next Tuesday and continues through the week will, without doubt, unless bad weather should prevent, be the greatest event of its kind ever known. The entries are far larger in number than was ever before known, and, as the quality is first-class and the purses aggregate $50,000, it is safe to say that some remarkable feats in the way of fast time will be placed on the records. In addition to the regular program, Maud S., who has already trotted faster this year than ever before, will next Friday or Saturday make an effort to beat her own record of 2:10¾, and should the track be in good condition there is little doubt that she will accomplish the feat. Her owner, Mr. Vanderbilt has telegraphed that he will be present to see the mare trot, and as it will be the first time he ever enjoyed the treat there is no doubt that the daughter of Harold and Miss Russell will be sent along for all there is in her. The regular program of the meeting is as follows:

TUESDAY.

Purse $2,500, for 2:23 class, with $500 extra if 2:19 is beaten. Eighteen entries: Manabrino Kate, Alcantara, Tom Madi, Ad Hoc, Silverton, John Grant, Alta, Bonner Boy, Musette, Pilot R., Edwin Thorne, Kate Sprague, William H., Robert McGregor, Minnie R., Lady Rolf, Sciola, Bo Sc.

Purse $5,000, free to all stallions, with $1,000 extra if 2:15¼ is beaten. Ten entries: Santa Claus, Bonesetter, Piedmont, Monroe Chief, Wedgewood, Scott's Thomas, Independence, Voltaire, Hannis, Robert McGregor.

Purse $1,500, for 2:20 pacers, with $500 added if 2:15¼ is beaten. Eleven entries: Lincoln, Silas P., Raid Hornet, Leviathan, Little Brown Jug, Wonder, Sam Weed Forrester, Bay Tom, Hattie, Billy Scott, Change.

WEDNESDAY.

Purse $2,500, free to all pacers, with $500 added if 2:12¾ is beaten. Seven entries: Lucy, Sorrel Dan, Rowdy Boy, Mattie Hunter, Ben Hamilton, Bisenpy Tom, Jay Billy.

Purse $2,000, for 2:27 class, with $500 added if 2:21 is beaten. Twenty-two entries: Coaster, Fleetwood Messenger, Lizzie B., Myrtle, Rolla, Dictator, Big John, Borak, Envoy, Lady Thorn, Argonaut, Dan Donaldson, Jesse Dixon, Mollie Kistler, Donald, Elsie Groff, Lady Martin, Almont Jr., McCurdy's Hambletonian, Uncialia, Capoul, Russ Ellis.

THURSDAY.

Purse $1,500, for 2:30 class, with $500 added if 2:21 is beaten. Twenty-six entries: Princess, Billy Boy, Overman, Victoria, Resolute, J. W. Thomas, Don Quixote, Indicator, George V., Tekoosha, Little Sioux, Duck, A. B. Thomas, Hardwood, Bliss, Rosewood, Lady Lou, May Morning, Kitty Fisher, Annie W., Ethel Medium, Alleghany Boy, Troubadour, Fritz, Dr. Fred, Fleta.

Special purse $6,500, for St. Julien and Sorrel Dan.

Purse $2,000, for 2:25 class, with $500 added if 2:20 is beaten. Twelve entries: Fanny Wipperspoon, Josephus, Fred Douglass, Big Boy, Blanche Amory, Florence, Alta, Fred Casey, Joe Bunker, Rienzi, Abdallah Boy, Lady Mills.

FRIDAY.

Purse $1,500, for 2:40 class, with $500 extra if 2:25 is beaten. Forty-three entries: Milo, Lorence Reel, Barkis, Mercutio, Logan B., Ramie, Little Frank, Mollie Lynch, Miller's Damsel, Magnet, Newburn, Billy Bashaw, Kate McCall, Kitty Clyde, Tom Kirkwood, Rolla, Camanche, Red Cross, Marvel, Rilette, Cincinnati Boy, Grand Sentinel, Lady Cleveland, Lorain, Richard, Danube, Big John, Lillian, Borak, Luster Boy, Laura J., Humphy, George K., Hampton, Tom Rogers, Banaw Chief, Sue Grundy, Edna, Jim Crandall, Fringe, Highland Stranger, Blue Jim.

Purse $2,500, free to all trotters, with $1,000 added if 2:10¾ is beaten. Three entries: Hopeful, Charlie Ford, Trinket.

Purse $2,000, for 4-year-olds, with $500 added if 2:19¼ is beaten. Twelve entries: Trapeze, Tucker, Alcyone, Barrister, Dan Mace, Phil Thompson, Director, Emma G., Brown Wilkes, Clemmie G., Emma Bobbitt, Mamie.

SATURDAY.

Purse $2,500, for 2:21 class, with $500 added if 2:17¼ is beaten. Eleven entries: Alexander, Silverton, Piedmont, Scott's Thomas, Katie Middleton, Lucy, Musette, Voltaire, Minnie R., Kate Sprague, Flowers.

Purse $2,500, for 2:19 class, with $500 added if 2:16 is beaten. Eight entries: Orange Girl, Bonesetter, Patchen, Wedgewood, Parana, Driver, Trinket, Kitty Bates.

Also, special purses as follows:

$1,000 for two-mile heats, to beat 4:48¼.

$1,000 for double teams, to beat 2:23.

NORTH SIDE MATINEE.

There will be a matinée at the North Side Driving Association's track at Lake View this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

THE PITTSBURG RACES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—About 8,000 people were in attendance at the races at the Pittsburg Driving Park to-day. The weather was fine and track in first-class condition. The races, although quite exciting, were not remarkable for fast time. Belle of Lexington won yesterday's unfinished 2:34 class for a purse of $1,000, after seven heats. Charley Ford took first place in the 2:15 class, and Midnight in the 2:19 class.

At the conclusion of the second heat in the 2:19 race Bonesetter dropped dead. He was owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, and was valued at $15,000. A post-mortem examination will be held at Homewood to-night to find out what caused his death.

The following is a summary of the 2:34 class purse of $1,000, unfinished from yesterday:

Belle of Lexington	6	1	5	1	4	2 1
Hermes	2	4	1	2	1	3 3
Lady Clark	1	5	6	3	5	1 2
Joyce	5	3	4	5	dr.	
Cincinnati Boy	4	6	2	5	2	dr.
Membrino Clay	3	2	3	2	3	dr.
Time—2:27;	2:27½;	2:27½;	2:26¾;	2:29¼;	2:32;	
		2:29¾.				

The following are the summaries of today's races:

First race, 2:15 class, for a purse of $2,000:

Hopeful	1	1	2	2	2	3
Charley Ford	3	3	1	3	1	1
Minnie	2	4	4	4	dr.	
Robert McGregor	4	2	3	1	3	2
Time—2:20;	2:19¾;	2:21;	2:20¾;	2:20¾;	2:24.	

Second race, for a purse of $2,000, 2:19 class:

Midnight	2	1	1	1		
Driver	1	3	4	3		
Wedgewood	3	2	3	2		
Patchen	5	4	dr.			
Bonesetter	4	5	dead			
Time—2:20¼;	2:19¾;	2:19¼;	2:22¼.			

For to-morrow an extra program has been arranged in addition to the 2:25 class, for a purse of $1,500, which was postponed to-day on account of darkness. Maud S. will endeavor to beat her best time of Wednesday.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—The aquatic tournament to be given at Ross Lake, a few miles out of the city, to-morrow will, with favorable weather, attract a big crowd. The principal event will be the one-mile swimming race between Blondell and Monroe. They will swim for the championship of the United States and a stake of $1,000. Charley Callahan, of this city, is to act as judge. Both men have been in training for several weeks, and are confident of winning the race. The lake is easily reached from the city by rail in half an hour, and will furnish full scope for the swimmers and good opportunities for witnessing their movements. The Cincinnati Canoe Club, which has won some distinction, has its headquarters there. There will be several interesting events besides the race between Blondell and Monroe. M. J. Welsh, William A. Hughes, and Sam Dawson, of this city, and Thomas Beard, of Cleveland, will contest by a 100 yards swim for the State championship cup. There will also be a one-fourth mile race for the championship belt. At 4 o'clock there will be long-distance driving, and tub-racing, and feats of staying under water. These events will be interspersed with athletic contests, for which prizes are also offered.

CROPS.

COTTON, WHEAT, AND CORN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The cotton returns to the Bureau of Agriculture July 1 show an increase in the condition of cotton since the reports in June. The average condition is 95, against 100 the same time last year. The plant generally is reported small and ten days late. Hot and too dry weather is almost universally noted, but except in Southern and Western Texas but little injury is reported. Alabama and Georgia each report a better condition than last year, while Texas and Arkansas are lower. Insect injuries are seldom mentioned.

Wheat—The condition of the wheat crop, as reported July 1, is much better than June 1, and the average is 83 for the whole country. The Atlantic States fall off slightly as compared with the returns for the same time last year, but the large wheat region north of the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi returns a low condition as compared with 1880. Michigan reports only 64 per cent; Illinois 60. Ohio and Indiana are below last year, but report a fair prospect. Missouri and Kansas each make great complaint of damage from insects. In spring wheat, the State of Iowa alone returns a condition much lower than last year, and which is only 72.

Corn—The increased area planted in corn is nearly 2 per cent over 1880. The average condition of the crop is not so high as for the last two years, and is ninety against 100 last year. In all the North Atlantic States the crop is backward, owing to the cold, wet spring, but in the States south of the Delaware River and on the Gulf of Mexico it is reported as fair. Texas, however, reports serious injury from drought. In the great corn-producing region bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers the average is below last year, particularly in the State of Iowa, which only reports a condition of seventy-seven, caused by the cold spring and too much rain in July. In Illinois and Missouri the condition is reported very favorable.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAUB, Ind., July 15.—The farmers of this section are terribly torn up over the appearance of a worm resembling the army-worm, which has made its appearance in the last four days, and is carrying everything green before it. The oatfields, in some instances, have been almost entirely stripped. Fields that four days ago promised from forty to fifty bushels to the acre have been more than half stripped already, and at the present rate farmers estimate that in forty-eight hours more there will not be oats enough raised in the counties of Newton, White, and Benton for seed. It is intimated that on an average there are ten worms to the stalk. In some instances the grain was cut green and shocked, in the hope of escaping the worm; but this was of no use, as an examination of the shock showed myriads of them heads to feet, all eaten off. When they can find no oats they go into the corn, and farmers are anxious to know how long-lived these worms are.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 15.—The crops are doing well in this vicinity now. The late rains, followed by this warm weather, has given all kinds of growing crops a good send-off. The wheat crop is about half-garnered in this vicinity, and, although it is thin on on the ground, the berries are plump and well filled, and the yield will be better than anticipated,—probably more than two-thirds the usual amount. There is much old wheat of last year's growth in the farmers' barns, about here, they holding it for better prices than were paid last year, which they will probably get if they sell in time. Corn is looking unusually well, considering the backward spring, and it now promises to be a full crop. Early potatoes are being dug, and promise well. The late potato crop is also looking well.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 15.—A very heavy rain has fallen here, reducing the temperature several degrees, which is beneficial to all. The farmers were needing rain greatly for the corn crop. Army worms are thick in this county, and are doing immense damage to some of the later cereals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 15.—It has rained here every day this week, either in the daytime or at night, and, as a consequence, haying has progressed very slowly. The greater share of the meadows are still uncut, which fact will make a rush of work as soon as settled weather comes, in order to get the tame hay gathered in before harvest. Corn is beginning to tassel out, and will not be cultivated any more. It has grown very rapidly of late.

WHEAT SHORTAGES.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—From official July estimates from the Boards of Agriculture of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, received by Secretary Chamberlain of the Ohio Board, the following shortages in wheat are reported, as compared with the crop of 1880: Ohio, 12,000,000 bushels; Illinois, 37,000,000 bushels; Michigan, 14,500,000 bushels; and Iowa, 17,000,000 bushels. Total shortages for the four States, 80,500,000 bushels.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15.—Crops throughout the Valley and Southern Oregon need sunshine very much, and the bright weather which now seems to be promised is welcome. The whole crop east of the Cascade Mountains will be nearly 100,000 tons, of which about 75,000 tons will be exported. Supplies this year will exceed that of last year by 30 to 40 per cent.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST GETS MARRIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 15.—Your correspondent had an interview this evening with Mr. J. H. Rudolph, formerly Father Rudolph, of Clyde, who resigned the pastorate of the Catholic Church of that place a short time ago, and was married last evening to a Miss McCardle, of Fremont. Mr. Rudolph, who was found to be an intelligent and courteous gentleman, was a popular pastor for several years at different points, including Clyde, Milan, Fremont, and Findlay, and the announcement of his marriage will create a genuine sensation in those places.

GOV. HOYT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 15.—A reception was tendered to Gov. Hoyt to-night at the residence of Attorney-General Palmer. Over 100 distinguished guests from various parts of the State were present.

THE WEATHER.

A Remarkable Rise in the Mississippi at Keokuk, Ia.

Unhappy Prophecies of Hot Weather in the Region of Chicago.

Particulars of Thursday's Cyclone in the Vicinity of Fairfield, Minn.

Two Lives Lost, Buildings Destroyed, and Other Damage Inflicted.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally fair weather, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer, and higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, local rains in the former district, southerly winds in the latter, and variable winds in the former district, stationary or lower barometer and higher temperature.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley.

The temperature has fallen slightly in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the coast of New England. It has risen from two to seven degrees in the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, and the Northwest. The following temperatures were reported from stations on the northern frontier: Portland, 64; Burlington, 66; Quebec, 69; Montreal, 68; Alpena, 74; Duluth, 71.

Southerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and easterly winds in the Lower Lake region. Elsewhere the winds are variable. Light local rains are reported from the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere fair weather prevails.

Indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee to-day, and in New England to-day and to-morrow, with stationary or higher temperatures.

The Mississippi has risen twenty-six inches at Keokuk, where it is within five inches of, and rapidly approaching, the danger-line, and has risen eighteen inches at St. Louis.

It will probably continue to rise at Keokuk and St. Louis.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.080	75.0	71	E.	7	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.101	75.2	68	E.	6	...	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.020	81.0	59	E.	8	.00	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.981	81.6	70	S.	8	.00	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.020	78.0	82	S.	3	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.055.

Mean thermometer, 77.6.

Mean humidity, 74.

Highest temperature, 81.6.

Lowest temperature, 71.2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	Wther.
Albany	82	73	S.W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Alpena	72	74	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Atlanta	90	71	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cairo	94	87	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	90	58	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chicago	80	78	S.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	88	85	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	79	70	E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Davenport	84	80	W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	96	87	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	90	81	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Detroit	83	74	S.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Dodge City	98	78	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	86	...	...	...	...	...
Duluth	83	71	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Erie	79	74	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Escanaba	81	73	N.W.	Light.	*.	Fair.
Fort Garry	81	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Gibson	96	82	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	80	74	Calm.		0	Clear.
Indianapolis	88	82	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	88	78	S.	Light.	0	Fair.
La Crosse	86	81	S.E.	Light.	*.	L't rain
Leavenworth	92	87	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Louisville	90	83	...	Light.	0	Clear.
Marquette	82	73	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Memphis	92	80	...	Calm.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	77	73	...	Calm.	0	Clear.
Nashville	85	83	...	Calm.	0	Clear.
New Orleans	82	79	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
North Platte	98	83	S.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Omaha	96	85	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Oswego	74	73	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	92	75	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	83	70	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Rochester	80	72	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	79	75	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	98	84	...	Calm.	0	Clear.
Springfield	92	84	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
St. Louis	92	86	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	88	76	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Toledo	84	77	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	79	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	84	72	S.	Calm.	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	81	72	S.	Fresh.	*.	L't rain
Ft. Assiniboine	74	...	...	...	...	...
Buford	84	72	...	Calm.	0	Cl'dy.
Water	75	...	...	...	...	...
Galveston	79	80	W.	Fresh.	.20	Th'ng.
Moorhead	...	73	N.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	97	87	E.	Gentle.	0	Smoke
St. Vincent	81	...	...	...	...	...
Huron, Dak	84	...	...	...	...	...

*Too small to measure.

A MINNESOTA CYCLONE.

BENSON, Minn., July 14.—The Township of Mayer, in the immediate vicinity of Fairfield Post-Office, was visited by a terrific wind-storm, tornado or cyclone about 9 o'clock. The storm seemed to come from the northwest, veering around southward until it assumed an almost easterly direction, and leveled every thing movable in its course. From Dr. Marshall, of Appleton, who was called to attend the wounded, the following facts are learned:

The first house in the track of the tempest was that of Wesley Havener, who lives on the west bank of the Pomme De Terre River, in Mercer. It tore down over the hill, leveling the trees around his house and prostrated it in an instant, throwing the man and his family out of doors and leaving them bruised, drenched, homeless, and bereft of everything except the clothing on their bodies. They have suffered some very severe injuries, but none of them dangerous. Four out of five horses were killed outright.

Next the storm took the bridge, a wagon-bridge of a single span, about forty feet, and, lifting it from its foundation, turned it over and dropped it about four rods down the river, where it now lies.

On the north and upper side of the bridge stood a small blacksmith-shop, which it utterly demolished, passing on to the blacksmith's house, which it tore to pieces in its fury, hurling the man's wife and two children quite a distance from the building. A boy and girl about 5 and 7 years old were insensible when the doctor left, and in a dangerous condition from their wounds, while the mother was scarcely better off, owing to her delicate condition.

Next in the course of destruction came the stone building of Mrs. George Truin, in which she lived and kept a store and the Post-Office. She and her children and T. B. Boyle, her clerk, staid in the house until the windows blew in, when they ran out and lay on the grass. They had scarcely got out when the building was blown to pieces, and with all its contents blown over the prairie. Mrs. Truin is a widow, and is rendered destitute by this misfortune.

The next house visited was that of Henry Miller, which was unroofed, and the upper part of it blown away, with all the clothing, leaving the inmates to the mercy of the elements. Mrs. Miller sustained a severe shock from fright and prostration.

George Kepner, the oldest resident, who lives just south of the bridge, suffered most severely from the storm. The house in which he was living, and a new one he was erecting, were both blown down and destroyed. The frame of a carpet loom in the old building, which held up the falling walls, was all that prevented the death of some of its inmates, as under this rude but substantial shelter they crouched for safety until the storm was over. Part of the floor was blown away.

The new Church of the United Brethren, standing close by, was no obstacle to the wrath of the tempest, and was razed to the ground.

These are all the houses damaged in the vicinity which the tornado visited, but one or two houses in a north and northwesterly direction were unroofed, and, further west, and not far from Carroll, a house had totally disappeared. Two lives were lost. It was reported here in Benson that a man named Vrize, who lives northwest of Harenois a mile or so, and one child were killed.

BIRD ISLAND, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BIRD ISLAND, Minn., July 15.—A regular tornado visited this section this afternoon, blowing down buildings and outhouses and doing great damage. The new two-story building of R. W. Patterson, which was almost completed, was entirely destroyed. The new Baptist Church was moved from its foundation and badly shattered. The barns of Dr. Griffin and L. E. Sherwood were twisted around. Johnson's new house was moved sixteen feet. The front of a blacksmith shop was blown out, and numerous small outbuildings toppled over, while wagons, buggies, and all loose articles went sailing round. A valuable horse belonging to the Hon. M. Donahue had a leg broken. South of town the barn of J. S. Bowlen and one on O'Brien's place went over; also granaries. The storm-laden winds hovered in the northwest, moving in both directions, making a grand but fearful sight, and in meeting spent their force in dire devastation. It was the heaviest storm ever known here.

SUNSTROKE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 12.—Very respectfully I would urge, in sequel to my note to you, that this northern continent needs at least one leading paper so capable of impressing the great journals of the cities as to lead them to treat the subject of sunstroke as the great urgency it is, and so as to assure the body of the people that it is a calamity in its nature perfectly avoidable and preventable. I am, yours truly,

HENRY HEMMING.

OMAHA, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—Thomas Ingles, a Union Pacific surveyor, received probably a fatal sunstroke this afternoon. He is in a dangerous and delirious condition to-night. Two or three other prostrations occurred to-day, but not of a dangerous character. The thermometer reached 97 degrees. It has been the hottest day of the summer.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of James O'Neill. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "Cinderella at School." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposite Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CYRUS K. PORTER COUNCIL, No. 9, ROYAL Templars of Temperance meet at Royal Arcanum assembly rooms, in Wicker's Theatre Building, this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Order are especially invited to be present. By order of SELECT COUNCILLOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

It appears that Guiteau made up his mind to assassinate the President as early as May 18, and pursued him deliberately up to the hour of the actual assault on the morning of July 2. The pursuit of a fixed purpose for a considerable length of time is not necessarily incompatible with insanity, but various circumstances related by Guiteau show that his deliberation was governed by intelligence, and not by a diseased mind. He practiced shooting at a mark after he had purchased his revolver. This was certainly not the act of an insane man, whose mental faculties are concentrated upon some one purpose to the exclusion of rational consideration of the means to the end. Guiteau desired to perfect himself in the use of the weapon in order that he might not fail to inflict a fatal wound. If this was madness, there was certainly method in it.

A YEAR ago Jay Gould telegraphed to Siemens an order for a new ocean cable. The order was filled, and the completion and laying of the cable announced a week ago. It is now in successful operation. When the contract was entered into by Gould he was pushing the American Union enterprise. He made the competition so fierce with the Western Union that the chief stockholders of the latter were glad to meet him more than half-way with a proposition to consolidate the two companies. He bought into the Western Union and rolled the two companies into one with immense profit to himself. The consolidation carried with it the contracts for the new cable which now becomes the exclusive property of the Western Union, and gives it, with its land wires, a continuous line from Europe to San Francisco. The first effect of this consolidation has been an enormous reduction in cable rates. The rate for commercial and private messages was formerly 75 cents a word; it is now 25 cents a word. A cable message of ten words formerly cost $7.50; it will henceforth cost only $2.50. Whatever Gould's motives may have been in carrying forward this work, he has certainly conferred a great benefit on the public, and to that extent has fulfilled his promises.

ANOTHER amusing resolution in the Ohio Democratic platform is that which relates to monopolies. The Convention declared that one of the principles of Democracy was "opposition to monopolies of all kinds," and immediately negatived that resolution by nominating for Governor a manufacturer who has grown rich through a monopoly. A large proportion of the delegates of the Convention had the dollars of a "monopolist" jingling in their pockets at the very moment when they declared their unflinching opposition to monopolists. To a certain extent the same is true of the railroad resolution:

Resolved, That the power delegated to the General Government "to regulate commerce among the States," as well as the power reserved to the States to regulate commerce within their own borders, should both be exercised to prevent unjust discriminations and unreasonable charges by our railroads.

Railroad officials will, of course, read between the lines of this and understand that it does not mean railroad passes. Probably if a bailiff could have gone through the pockets of those present as delegates with a search-warrant he would have found railroad passes in the possession of 75 per cent of them. The Convention had nothing to say against the practice common among legislators of traveling on passes and soliciting them. It has been a good many years since any political body has twisted and tangled itself up in such a hopeless manner as this remarkable Democratic gathering in Ohio. The Convention went first to the Republicans for a candidate; then they stole a set of principles from the Republican platform; next they put an anti-monopoly resolution under their monopoly candidate, and a protective resolution on top of him. It would be vastly more consistent for them to take Charley Foster and his principles at first hand. His type of Republicanism will not be improved by being filtered through the person of the name of Bookwalter, who was not too proud to buy a nomination outright and steal a platform from the party he defied to stand on.

MR. FRANK HURD'S efforts to secure the adoption of a free-trade plank in the Ohio Democratic platform were not crowned with success. There is too much reason to fear that most of his Ohio Free-Trade party is carried, in all its leviathan proportions, under the crown of his own hat. It reminds us of nothing so much as of the "Free-Trade League of the Northwest," which had "branches in every county of Illinois," barring a little one on the Ohio River which unfortunately got away. All this magnificent organization was on paper. Frank Hurd's Free-Trade party in Ohio "comes out strong" in the same way. The doctrine has never ridden any considerable number of voters in Ohio since iron and steel works began to flourish in that State. The Democratic managers at Columbus knew that it was all bark and no bite. They treated it and its author with great contempt. They compelled Mr. Frank Hurd himself to put the knife to its tender throat. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and was obliged to be a consenting witness to this humbug resolution, as every genuine revenue reformer must consider it:

A tariff for revenue levied and adjusted in its details with a view to equity in the public burdens *and the encouragement of productive industries* without creating monopolies, and we favor the appointment of a commission to suggest a method of revision which shall accomplish this result.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a Democratic Tariff Prohibition organ, very justly says, in commenting on this resolution: "The most ultra friend of American industry could not ask for more than this." It is, in fact, a bit of Republican thunder, and is almost identical with the resolution adopted by Republican votes in the Lower House of Congress, and approved by Gen. Garfield himself. But is not this protective plank a beautiful exemplification of Democratic free-trade professions? The Ohio Democracy go boldly to the Republican platform and steal a plank from it, place a protected manufacturer on it, recently out of the Republican party, for Governor, and, if they elect him, will proclaim it a triumph of Democratic men and measures!

THE Civil-Service resolution of the Ohio platform is hardly less remarkable than that relating to the tariff. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Civil-Service reform whereby offices shall be held to be public trusts to be administered for the public good; not spoils to be enjoyed as the reward of partisan zeal or service.

"Off-year" signs of repentance such as the above are understood by the rank and file of the party to be purely Pickwickian. They occur with great regularity and in their pristine vigor immediately after the Democratic party has suffered a defeat in the Presidential election. Then, as they have no "partisan zeal or service" worthy of a reward, and nothing to reward it with if they had it, they are in favor of Civil-Service reform—for their opponents. The Democracy does not believe in Civil-Service reform in a State or Municipal Government. This is evident from the fact that they have had many chances to apply it and have never improved any of them. They have not tried it on, so far as reported, in New York City. If memory serves, Uncle Dick Bishop, the last Democratic Governor of Ohio, was not distinguished as a Civil-Service reformer. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, we have reason to know, believes that "partisan zeal and service" should be rewarded if it is Democratic "partisan zeal and service." But he is naturally opposed to rewarding it if it is Republican "partisan zeal and service." Still it is a cheering symptom of a revival of political morality that the Democrats should consent to posture as Civil-Service reformers even in "off years." They owe that much to the country. They created the disease; they should provide the remedy. Inasmuch as they debauched the Civil Service in the first instance, it is well that they should call on the Republicans to reform it. If they are sincere and will support the cause with their votes in Congress they may have their wish. By a combination of Republicans and Democrats the Civil Service may be so thoroughly reformed that the legitimate heirs to Andrew Jackson when they come into power, if they ever do, may not be able to disorganize and corrupt it again.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* triumphantly cites the British Consul-General's report concerning the trade of New York to show how completely it passes through British hands on leaving or entering this port. During 1880, it says, a tonnage of 3,993,37 arrived here in ships built and owned in Great Britain, 407,569 tons more, the *Gazette* notes, than the whole tonnage of British vessels entering at Liverpool during the same time. "The American mercantile marine is disappearing from the seas," it cries triumphantly, recalling the fact to its readers that in the last year of our list of steamers plying to Europe have stopped and the trade has been taken up by an English company; that the United States Mail Company's fleet were bought by the Japanese, and another American line is now running to China have passed into the hands of the Chinese; that we had not a single steamer to carry our grain to Europe last year, and but twenty-nine sailing vessels. The facts are the less agreeable because they are true.—*New York Tribune.*

If our New York namesake will look at the matter reflectively it must perceive the impossibility of extending our high protective system to the high seas. When our ships venture beyond the protected coasting trade they come into conflict with free-trade flags and commerce, and are underbid and run out. Calling the average protective duties 50 per cent, the scale of labor in this country will artificially be that much higher than in free-trade countries, and the cost of mechanical production will necessarily be enhanced in the same proportion. The expense of building, repairing, supplying, and navigating American ships is relatively as great as other American productions and occupations. Protection enhances the cost of ship-building and navigation just as it does the manufacture of iron, woolens, leather, cutlery, glass, and other fabrics, and our shipowners can no more compete on the free-trade seas with the English, who are not handicapped by protection, than our manufacturers could continue to pay existing rates of wages if all duties were repealed. We can only have high protection on land at the expense of our ships' destruction at sea. If we would compete with the British on the ocean for the carrying trade of foreign commerce, we must build iron steamers as cheaply as they do, and navigate them at as little cost, and this can only be done under a tariff system as light and unrestrictive as that of the British, which is one not likely to be adopted in this country very soon.

THE condition of the President, while steadily improving, is doubtless still critical; his life hangs by a frail thread. But it should be borne in mind that, for days after the shooting, there was little or no expectation of the patient's recovery. During those days, when the surgeons, the physicians, and the great public were overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions, the President himself was full of courage and hope. He actually chided those by whom he was surrounded for their lack of nerve,—for their want of that unconquerable quality of the mind which Americans call "pluck." He indulged in expressions of grim humor, exhibiting that other American characteristic by which the victim of misfortune seeks to buoy up his own soul for a conflict with the enemy.

Thus the President broke the force of the blow by which he had been stricken down, and girded himself for the long battle he knew he must fight, lying prone on his back in that silent room in the White House. By this exhibition of will-power he nerved his attendants and friends, and created for the sick-room an atmosphere of good cheer, of manly courage, and fervent hope. But fourteen days have passed,—days of fever, of pain, and consequent exhaustion. With pulse and temperature above a hundred, and at times far above, the fever-fire has been burning and shriveling up the forces of physical life, and tugging away at the nerve and will-power of the sufferer. He is very weak; he can scarcely lift his head from the pillow; he raises his once pulsesant arm with an effort, and it falls languidly, perversely, at his side. Gradually this weakness, this helplessness, this prostration of all the physical powers, overcomes in a measure his resolution; the grand possibilities of the career which was opening before him when the assasin struck him down fade from view with all his noble ambitions and their accompanying meed of praise. He realizes that he is only one poor human being in a community of millions, struggling unequally with agony, pain, and fever; and, in a low and despondent tone, he asked dreamily of his cousin, Dr. Boynton: "Do you think it worth while to keep up this fight for life?" The Doctor "most certainly" does think it "worth while" to "keep up the fight," and says to the invalid: "At the beginning there were a great many chances against your living; now there are a great many chances that you will live."

When the patient begins to despond the doctors begin to hope,—not because of the patient's despondency, but because, from the beginning, they knew that the period of exhaustion and consequent despondency must come, and their greatest fear was that the patient would die long before that period should arrive. Every danger passed constitutes a fresh ground of reasonable hope of recovery, and the President has passed many dangers. That he should lose, every day, something of his buoyancy of spirits is inevitable. That he should cease to indulge in grimly humorous remarks about his own case is equally to be expected. There is now a strong ground for hope that the crisis is safely passed. Yesterday's bulletin, recording the President's pulse at 94, temperature normal, and respiration 18, and resting well, is exceedingly encouraging.

God reigns! Science watches at the bedside of the stricken man, and the President of the people's choice still lives. The country may hope, not that the President will soon stand upon his feet in the fullness of strength, but that he will gradually emerge from the valley of the shadow of death, reclothed with health and power to guide the Ship of State.

GUITEAU'S CONFESSION.

Gülteau's confession puts at rest the insanity theory. It shows calm deliberation, the low cunning of an ordinary villain, and that long and uninterrupted adhesion to a carefully formed purpose which is rarely if ever possible to the mind of a lunatic. It follows that he formed the murderous purpose six weeks before its attempted execution. He then possessed neither a pistol nor money with which to buy one. He borrowed money on the plea that he wanted to pay his boardbill, and with the money obtained under false pretenses on the 8th or June purchased a pistol. On the same day he tested the pistol and his own powers of marksmanship by shooting at a target. He wiped the pistol dry, and took the extraordinary precaution of wrapping it in his coat to keep it in good condition. Three weeks before the shooting he began to watch and dog the footsteps of the President. From his post of observation in Lafayette Park he saw the President leave the Executive Mansion for church, whereupon he returned to his room, obtained his pistol, and repaired to the church. He entered the church, but, finding he could not shoot without endangering some other life than that of his intended victim, desisted, for the time being, from the execution of his purpose. But he observed that the President's seat was near the window. Accordingly after service he made a critical examination of the window, and concluded that he could shoot the President in the head without killing any other person. On the following Wednesday he made a second examination of the church window, which confirmed his previous opinion of the feasibility of shooting from the window without endangering any life but that of the intended victim, and resolved to make the attempt on the following Sunday. But he learned that the President would leave town on Saturday, and he took a new resolution—namely: to kill him at the depot. On that morning his purpose was very deadly. He rose at 5 o'clock, and, to be sure that his pistol was in good order and that his aim should be true, fired five shots at a mark. When the President entered the depot, the would-be assasin was waiting for him, but "Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail" that he lost heart, and so deferred the execution of his murderous purpose.

On the Wednesday preceding the shooting he watched the Executive Mansion, saw the President emerge from it, followed him to Secretary Blaine's house, retreated to an alley lest discovery should overtake him, examined his pistol, and waited. When the President emerged from the house he was accompanied by the Secretary, and the guilty wretch followed them to the steps of the Executive Mansion without securing a favorable opportunity to commit the proposed act of murder. On the morning of the shooting Guiteau was apparently more calm, more deliberate than at any hour of the previous six weeks. He breakfasted at 7 o'clock, watched the Executive Mansion an hour from the park, and then repaired to the depot to wait his opportunity. He was content with the certainty of his aim; practice had satisfied him on that point. But he was anxious about the condition of his pistol. He had taken the unusual precaution of wrapping the weapon in paper to prevent the perspiration of his body from dampening the powder. He entered the water-closet, unwrapped the paper, examined the pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then assumed the position from which the shooting was done. While the President was staggering to his fall from the first shot the villain fired a second to be sure of his murderous purpose, and then, when seized, as he was instantly, he showed complete self-possession by the exclamations of entreaty,—"Don't let them hurt me; take me to the jail quick!"

In all this there is not one solitary sign of mental derangement or of any species of hallucination.

Guiteau claimed an office from the President on the spoils theory that he was entitled to it as a compensation for services rendered in the campaign. This claim was not based on an illusion. Guiteau had supported Garfield, had prepared a speech in his favor which was published. Whether the speech exerted any influence has nothing to do with the question of its author's sanity. It was a *real fact* of the situation. That the President had power to give Guiteau an office was another *real fact* of the situation; that he refused to do so was a third *real fact*. It follows that Guiteau's mind was influenced by *actual circumstances and real facts*, and not by a delusion.

There are many items of evidence going to show that Guiteau watched the political situation with absorbing attention. It is understood that up to the time of Judge Robertson's nomination he supported the President's side of the controversy with Mr. Conkling. That his attitude was purely selfish of course does not admit a doubt; he hoped to obtain an appointment. But after Judge Robertson's nomination he seems to have changed front. It is said that he wrote an abusive letter to Secretary Blaine declaring that he ought to be put out of the Cabinet. It is easy to analyze the operations of Guiteau's mind. He had exhausted all chances of obtaining an office directly from the President, and he resolved to join the President's enemies. Secretary Blaine was bitterly assailed as the President's evil genius, as the instigator of the Garfield-Conkling contest, and Guiteau reflected this sentiment in assaulting the Secretary of State with stupid, coarse abuse. At this point he had doubtless abandoned all hope of obtaining a foreign Consulship, but he had not yet resolved to kill the President.

On the 14th of May the Garfield-Conkling contest reached a climax in the resignation of the latter. The unparalleled proceeding created a profound sensation on the 16th when it became public in Washington, and, two days later—on the 18th—Guiteau says he resolved to kill the President. He was in a state of mind to come to such a resolution on very small provocation. He had been forcibly ejected from the Executive Mansion, his claim for an office had been rudely disregarded, and in his rage he had utterly destroyed any possible hope of success he might still have had by writing a grossly abusive letter to the Premier. The exceedingly hostile attitude of a great faction of the Republican party towards the Administration, and the unprecedented act of its leader in resigning from the Senate, may well have operated upon Guiteau's mind to bring it to its murderous conclusion. But this does not relieve the would-be assasin of one iota of responsibility for the act of shooting, nor does it attach a particle of responsibility to anybody else. It does, however, reflect seriously upon the spoils system which produced the emergency, which in turn resulted in the resignation of Senator Conkling. And it furnishes cumulative evidence in support of the theory of Guiteau's perfect sanity: for here again it appears that he acted upon *actual circumstances and real facts*. He labored under no "delusion"; his mind was not "distempered by fallacious images." Disappointment poisoned his mind with malignant passions, and he made no effort to hold them in check. On the contrary, he seized upon a public event, wrested it from its normal conditions, and tortured it into an inducement to perpetrate a deed of atrocity.

EFFECT OF A SHORT CROP.

It is entirely within bounds to estimate from the crop reports which have been received from all parts of the country that there will be a shortage compared with last year of at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the new crop of the great grain-producing States of the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Take the State of Michigan, for instance, as a basis of comparison. Last year Michigan exported about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat; this year the total yield of wheat in that State will probably not exceed 16,000,000 bushels, 12,000,000 of which will be required for home consumption, and only 4,000,000 bushels available for export. The harvest in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota will not average more than three-fourths according to all appearances. The yield in Kansas, though good, is not nearly as large as was expected, and the promising reports from Nebraska are offset by the comparatively limited area under cultivation in that State. All observers have settled down to the conviction that there will be a material shortage, of which 200,000,000 bushels is not an exaggerated estimate, though there is still a difference of opinion as to future prices, which comes from some uncertainty in regard to the productiveness of Russian crops and the foreign demand for our surplus.

Some effects of a short grain crop are already apparent. The most significant of these is the late shrinkage in railroad stocks in spite of all efforts to hold them up. The "bulls" have been talking as confidently as ever, but there is reason to believe that the more far-seeing ones have been quietly unloading during the past fortnight. There may be a spasmodic recovery, but a short grain crop almost certainly foreshadows a depreciation in railroad stocks. At the present time such an assurance is strengthened by the circumstance that these stocks have been advanced to the highest notch by speculative processes. A shortage of 200,000,000 bushels of grain means a loss of 6,000,000 tons of freight to the railroads, for the deficiency in produce is taken from the exports; the people of the Western producing States keep what they need for their own consumption. A reduction of 6,000,000 tons in railroad shipments inflicts a shrinkage of about $24,000,000 upon the railroad receipts. But this does not represent the total reduction in the carrying trade. If the producers of the West have 200,000,000 of grain less to sell, they will restrict their purchases in proportion, and the west-bound shipments will fall off according to the usual ratio of exchange. It will be safe, therefore, to count upon a deficiency of many millions in railroad earnings, including the shrinkage in shipments and the lower rates which a consequently spirited competition will surely bring about. It will be impossible to curtail expenditures in anything like the same degree, and there will necessarily be a material loss in the net earnings of the roads. The interest on the bonds must be paid, and the losses will fall upon the stockholders. When dividends are passed or substantially reduced it is not easy to keep up the price of stocks, and the purely speculative stocks suffer more than the others. The shrewd professional operators in railroad stocks have foreseen all this, and the "bears" have become more numerous and bold. The danger is, that under this process of depression stocks will be run down too low, just as, under the stimulus of great general prosperity, they have been run up too high.

If the present outlook for the crops be realized, there will be other important results, though they cannot be discounted to the same extent as the probable rise in the value of produce or the probable decline in the value of stocks. A shortage of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn almost necessarily implies a reduction of $100,000,000 in American exports, for the deficiency is applied on the surplus which goes abroad. If the breadstuff exports be reduced by $100,000,000 during the year, a serious disturbance to the balance of trade will result. It is not likely that the imports will be cut down in proportion. The prices of the American manufacturers have again become so high that, notwithstanding ultra-protection, the foreign manufacturers can compete with them in this country. Besides, the American people still enjoy and will continue to enjoy so much of the prosperity of the past two years of big crops that they will not be disposed to retrench their luxuries in proportion to the temporary curtailment of their resources. It may, therefore, become necessary to send back to Europe some of the gold which has been accumulating in the United States under the favorable conditions of our foreign trade. The capitalists of England, Holland, and Germany may repossess themselves of a large amount of the American securities which they have been obliged to surrender in the course of exchanges during the past few years.

Other results will follow. To the extent that the railroad earnings shall be reduced the iron interests and collateral branches of industry will be affected. Fewer miles of new railroad will be built. To the extent that the receipts of the farmers shall be cut down their purchases of agricultural implements and manufactured goods of all kinds will be curtailed. The consequence will be that the manufacturers will begin to retrench, discharging men and reducing wages more or less. In one word, agriculture is the basis and the gauge of prosperity in this country, and a shrinkage in the production of grain entails a certain amount of shrinkage in values all around. But there is no reason to apprehend any general distress from a reduction of 15 or 20 per cent in the crop of a single season, just after a plethoric yield for three or four years, and in the midst of widespread prosperity, with universal peace and a sound currency, but the conditions promise to call a halt for a time on the "boom," and restrain the prevailing tendency to extravagant inflation of prices.

THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE FOR AFRICA.

One of the most interesting features of European diplomacy at present is the struggle which is going on in England, France, Italy, and Spain, and to a certain extent in Germany, for the possession of the "Dark Continent." The struggle is already becoming so general and so eager as almost to rival the Eastern question in importance, and is pushed so vigorously by explorers on the one hand and political intrigues on the other that it is only a question of time how soon international interests will conflict and delicate questions arise that will demand immediate consideration and settlement. The work of exploration does not fare well. Several of the explorers and agents of the German, French, and Italian geographical societies have recently died, among them Hildebrandt, Gessi, and Giulletti, either succumbing to the effects of the climate or perishing as victims to the implacable hostility of the savage tribes in the interior. Under such circumstances as these the work of exploration naturally languishes for lack of leaders. The deficiency in this direction, however, is amply supplied by the activity in political circles and the general policy of grab which has been inaugurated, and which at the present rate of progress will soon necessitate a reconstruction of the maps of Africa, especially north and east of the Great Desert, it being generally conceded that south of the Equator England's foothold cannot be disturbed.

France has already substantially annexed Tunis, and the progress of affairs in Tripoli is so much like the early stages of the French movements in the Tunisian matter that one is at least warranted in the assumption that Tripoli will be the next victim. The great military activity in France and the reported mobilization of troops for service in Northern Africa all point the same way. These reports were denied almost as soon as they were made, but it should be remembered that the French denied every report that was made as to their intentions upon Tunis, so that no great amount of reliance can be placed upon their present disclaimers. The world will be much more likely to believe that they are going to take Tripoli away from Turkey than that they are not. In still another direction France has put in a claim which brings England, Italy, and herself face to face in a conflict for commercial supremacy at the mouth of the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean. England holds possession of the flourishing City of Aden on the Arabian side of the mouth and nearly opposit to it, Italy in 1879 took possession of Assab, and now comes France and revives an old claim to the Bay of Obock, which it bought in 1863. These three localities, forming a triangle the sides of which are but a very few miles apart, in the hands of three different Governments, have already aroused great jealousy in England, and the struggle for supremacy bids fair to commence at once. A well-informed correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Rome, says:

England, which has hitherto been alone here, is jealous both of Assab and Obock, and since 1879, when Italy took possession of Assab, has constantly sent ships and men there to see what is being done. Egypt, her faithful ally, has also visited it, and the Turks, who have an ancient claim to this shore, regard the settlement with suspicion. It is certain that Aden, which is now a swarming commercial city, will suffer if Assab becomes well established. The latter is nearer to the rich countries of Aussa and Abyssinia, Shalls and Somali. Three thousand years ago Assab was a great emporium of commerce, and a road led from it by Merol, Thebes, and the Libyan Desert to Carthage. The Italian possession of Assab consists of a territory fifteen miles long and about as wide, and of about thirty islets in the bay. The Rubattino Company, which has ships running to all parts of the East, has a line from India with an anchorage at Assab. It will also carry African products from Assab to Suez, and it had projected a railroad line in Tunis which was, I believe, the source of the ill-humor of France with Italy.

Meanwhile Spain is not idle, and seems to be waiting for a favorable time to occupy the same position towards Morocco that France does towards Tunis. She already has a very strong foothold there. She has missions and Consulates in the interior. Morocco has to pay her a yearly indemnity, and has granted her trade and fishery rights. Spain has the same pretext for an invasion of Morocco that France had for invading Tunis. Both the Christian and Jewish traders, claiming to be Spanish subjects, are the frequent victims of Mussulman fanaticism, and the Moorish Mussulmans are the most intolerant of all fanatics, it is said.

The situation, as it now stands, is not a very pacific one in its outlook. England virtually has possession of Egypt. France has Algeria and Tunis, and probably will have Tripoli, and Spain is making ready to take Morocco, while at the mouth of the Red Sea three Powers are confronting each other, and the forward progress of France menaces Egypt. Turkey, standing impotently by and seeing her African power going to pieces, is doing all she can to stir up the savage tribes to hostility, and the "man in the iron helmet" quietly urges on the jealous rivals, knowing that they must come by the ears to the profit of Germany. It seems hardly possible that all these conflicting elements can resolve themselves into harmony without a violent collision.

A KINGDOM FOR SALE.

It is now quite generally known that King Kalakaua, monarch of all the Sandwich Islands, ostensibly making a Royal pleasure trip in Europe, is over there in reality to sell his Kingdom to the best and largest bidder for cash, if he can, and if not, upon canal terms. It does not appear that Kalakaua is tired of being a King upon general principles. He is not harassed by foes from without, nor do factions within disturb him so that the crown lies uneasily upon his head. The trouble is that the property is not worth the ruling and the office doesn't pay; so, like a sensible man, he would like to close out the bargain and invest in some other business. The native population is dwindling down to a mere cipher. Foreigners are rapidly diminishing them, and a pure Hawaiian is a *rara avis*. Foreign influences are also taking the place of native. Business has gone into foreign hands, and a wave of foreign civilization and religion is sweeping all the old forms rapidly away, and poor Kalakaua finds himself a shuttlecock among many battledoors. Worse than all else, the financial condition of his Kingdom is going from worse to worse, and a deficit stares him in the face. The revenues are rapidly decreasing. Half of them are used up in salaries, and the remainder goes mostly into American hands. The King himself gets a salary of $25,500, which is pleasurable enough for a King who has a great deal of trouble on his hands, and stands in no comparison with the compensation of European Princes for doing nothing at all. It is not strange, therefore, that he should want to sell out, if he can make enough in the transaction to secure a wealthy leisure during the rest of his days.

As France and England are now picking up all the stray Islands that are lying around loose, he has made his first visit to them, and submitted proposals. It is questionable, however, whether England will do more than offer to swap Cyprus for his Kingdom, and thus get rid of an elephant. If Kalakaua, however, has any knowledge of what is going on in the interior of that elephant he will not swap without a good deal of boot; at the very least, South Africa and a slice of India. France is much more likely to be a customer, as she is rapidly absorbing all the outside territory she can lay her hands upon, but as she has already grabbed the Society Islands in the Pacific, as a sort of midway station, she may not need his Kingdom.

Before he makes any bargain, however, he ought to consult the people of the United States and obtain their consent and also get Uncle Sam's signature on the deeds as an attesting witness. He should remember that the Yankees have a very large mortgage on his Kingdom. The larger proportion of his foreign population is American. American missionaries supply his realm with religion, American enterprise has developed its resources, Americans hold the most of his public offices, and Americans own the best part of his area and control his commerce. The Sandwich Islands are no longer Hawaiian, but American, and as Americans will never indorse their sale to any foreign Power, the best move for Kalakaua would be to retrace his steps, come to this country, and make some arrangements, either for annexation or a protectorate. He would be able to secure a handsome bonus, which, invested in Chicago real estate, would yield him handsome returns, and enable him to live more like a King all the rest of his life than he does now. If he sells out to any European Power without consulting us he will make a very serious mistake, and find himself not only minus a Kingdom but his purchase-money also. The least that he can do is to give the United States an option before he offers his property elsewhere. If the United States should not want it, there are plenty of men in Chicago who will buy him out and pay him a good figure.

GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, one of the most famous, for a time, of the Rebel Generals, and the Confederate commander during the memorable siege of Vicksburg, died in Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native, a few days since, at the age of 64. He entered the Federal army in 1837, and served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was promoted to an artillery Captaincy for gallantry in the latter. In 1861 he resigned his commission and joined the Rebel army. His promotion in that army was very rapid, as he was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis. He entered as a cavalry Colonel, and was made Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Johnston. In 1862 he was advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, and after the defeat of Van Dorn at Corinth he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and made commander of the army in Northern Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg. His principal fame as a soldier rests upon his gallant and stubborn defense of that city against hopeless odds. After a year's unavailing efforts to capture it, Gen. Grant adopted a new plan of campaign by marching down the west bank of the Mississippi, crossing the river, and approaching the city from the south. The new move was successfully carried out, Pemberton, in conjunction with Johnston, sought to defeat the plan by uniting their forces. In attempting to make this junction Pemberton was intercepted by Grant and forced into a position near Baker's Creek, and his forces retreated to Vicksburg. Johnston immediately ordered him to evacuate the city if not too late, retreat to the northeast, and make a junction with his forces, which would join him from the northwest. Pemberton, however, concluded to remain in Vicksburg, and Grant gradually drew his lines about the city until he was completely shut in. He maintained the siege for forty-seven days. Before it was concluded two-fifths of his men were in the hospital, and the remainder were on quarter-rations, the citizens meanwhile having to shelter themselves from the terrible cannonading in caves in the hillsides, and it was not until the last of the food was gone and starvation stared them in the face that he surrendered, July 4, 1863. After the surrender he resigned his position and was made Inspector of Artillery at Charleston. After the War he settled down upon a farm in Virginia, and a few years ago removed to his native State, where he died.

BOOKWALTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, and is in his 43d year. He passed his early years on a farm. His taste for mechanics led him into manufacturing, and he and his brother became joint proprietors of a mill. Circumstances induced him to make his home in Springfield, O. In time he became a partner in a firm which manufactured the Leffel water-wheel, and soon the sole owner of the establishment. He also invented the Bookwalter engine, from the sale of which and the water-wheel he got together a large fortune, considered to be at least $1,200,000. He is proprietor of the *Mechanical News*, a widely-circulated journal. He is the "leading citizen" of Springfield, having built "the Bookwalter," which in rural communities is the test of true greatness. Bookwalter was a Republican until 1872, when he followed Horace Greeley into the Democratic camp, and never got back again. There seems to be no doubt that money was used to obtain the nomination of Bookwalter. The Cincinnati *Commercial* correspondent says plumply on this point:

During the whole night Buck Brady and his agents were on the street and in the saloons at work upon the unprecedented, and the greatest effort secured to be directed towards carrying the Hamilton County delegation. George Leebauer, delegate from the Eleventh Ward, and a man of limited means but honest, was offered ninety $50s for his vote.

Two certain delegates have each acknowledged the receipt of $50 from Bookwalter's agents. Another case is reported of an offer of $400, and there are eight cases known where money, in such sums, was actually paid. In some respects the delegation was an unfortunate one, quite a number of the delegates being open strikers, who came here with no other object than to make money. From evidence at hand the cost of the Hamilton County delegation to Bookwalter must have been over $2,000.

It will be denied, of course, on Bookwalter's behalf that the money was disbursed with his knowledge or consent. These things are always done by "injudicious friends." But the nomination stands for all that.

THE quarrel of the physicians in the White House has a parallel, as the New York *Sun* points out, in the wrangling of the doctors over the case of George III. Seven or eight physicians were called in to attend upon the King. Some of them were the King's friends and some partisans of the Prince of Wales. Dr. Baker was denounced as half-crazed himself, because he was sanguine as to the King's recovery. On the other hand, Dr. Warren, of the Prince's faction, was blamed for the grossest indiscretion in giving out that the King's disorder was incurable. The number of medical attendants was then reduced to two,—Willis and Warren,—who represented the opposing factions. The others were, however, consulted and signed the bulletins. Before the meeting of Parliament, the physicians were examined by the Privy Council, and their report was laid before the Commons. All of them but Warren inclined to the belief that the King's mind would be restored to health, but he refused to express any precise opinion, from being unwilling, perhaps, to risk his professional standing for the sake of his personal and political partialities. In this state of prepared confusion as to the real truth, Lord Taurlow, then Chancellor, who was bargaining with the Prince's friends for the retention of the great seal, was permitted to see the King twice, and his report was characteristic of the man. He told Pitt there was no trace left of the disorder. But to the Duke of York he said: "By G——, they always contrive to wind up the King when I am to see him, and he appears very well before me." He authorized Dr. Warren to repeat to the two Princes his opinion of the King's state, which, at the first meeting, was decidedly unfavorable. If the Regency had been made unconditional it is doubtful if the King's complete restoration would ever have been declared. But Pitt's firmness prevented this. The parallel between the White House physicians and the King's medical advisers does not hold true so far as political considerations were mingled with the professional opinions of the latter.

JOHN BURNSIDE, of New Orleans, made his "former partner," Oliver Beime, of Monroe County, Virginia, his sole residuary legatee, "as a token of my sincere regard for his uniform kindness and services rendered to me in early life." The estate is computed to be worth between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. There are a number of bequests, but the sum total of the whole not much exceed $50,000. Another member of the Beime family—Andrew J., "my partner in trade for many years"—gets $100,000; another partner, $25,000 and a square of ground in New Orleans; a son of the last-named, $50,000; another partner, $10,000, and his son, $25,000; four employés of John Burnside & Co., $5,000 each, another $1,000, and two others $1,500 each; several persons named "John Burnside," after deceased, get $5,000 each; several "valued friends" get $5,000 each; the Charity Hospital, First District, $10,000; seven other local charities, Protestant and Catholic, $5,000 each. Oliver Beime, the residuary legatee, is said to be already the possessor of an ample fortune.

SARAH BERNHARDT ruined a man by drinking a toast with him. It was the unfortunate Baron Magnus, German Ambassador at Copenhagen. Sarah visited Copenhagen a year ago and was invited to a supper at which the Baron was present. He asked to drink her health, and, as he touched her glass, gallantly said: "La France." The Bernhardt replied instantly, "La France, entière, M. le Baron." What could the poor man do? Sacrifice his gallantry or his official credit at home? He did not have much time to think, and so drank the toast. The next news from Berlin for the German Ambassador was that he was officially no more. The disgrace preyed on his mind, and now it is said he has gone to a madhouse. So in Germany it appears one may not even be gallant at the expense of his country. Now a French Ambassador might drink "perdition to Alsatia" if a woman bade him, and nobody at home think the worse of him. But she would need to be for that occasion a pretty woman.

A DISPATCH to the New York *Herald* stated that Lord Colin Campbell, brother of the Marquis of Lorne, was to marry Miss Blood, a daughter of Victoria Woodhull. This is an absurd blunder. If Victoria Woodhull has a daughter of marriageable age named Blood she has not confessed it; and Lord Colin Campbell has not agreed to marry that young lady, nor has the Princess Louise consented to attend such a wedding. The Miss Blood to whom Lord Colin Campbell is engaged to be married is an Irish heiress of good family. Her father is a retired Colonel, and she is said to have considerable property in her own right. The Bloods have an estate in

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Corkhill, has completely exposed
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een so anxious to set up in his be-

ok MERRIDEN, of North Caro-
d to have said recently in a speech
tory meeting in Reidsville, that
e never meddled with liquor! I
drank it, have hardly kept it as
y family, and yet it has meddled
made my boy a wandering vaga-
ken my wife's heart; yes, when I
inking him at home in the house,
made a drunkard in the barrooms

of the Revenue Minister of his
Nijam of Hyderabad, who arrived
he other day, is viewed with inter-
osity. He is the successor of Sir
His tour is on business, and he be-
iting the workshops and factories
r. His object is said to be to get
sh life and manners.

Pacific bridge is again assessed
the Omaha County Board of Com-
This, says the *Bee*, represents
outh's earnings of the "robber's

field (Ill.) *Journal's* idea of a
aper is a sheet edited by a Post-
aff of Bossism and in the interest
system, which it does "Stalwart-

one of the spoils-grabber organ
it would appear that its Postmas-
etting afraid that Arthur will not
President, after all.

York *Tribune* gives this short
word Stalwart: "Blame invented
appropriated it: Guiteau spoiled

ES' brother has been made a
dian Office. If there is anything
will find out something.

ngressman from Toledo was
heard, at Columbus.

PERSONALS.

r says that Hades is a State. So
ay not know it, but I am still in
—[Puck.
Mr. Rodd, of Canton, O., has been
saying "d—n it."
wants a side-saddle velocipede
e a machine would indeed be
not be much bathing this sum-
ort. Charles Francis Adams will
mouths there.
phia man named Langley thinks
e, and the doctors call it color-
Chicago the whisky at Mr. Lang-
aloon would be analyzed.
rs will soon hold a convention at
. It is gratifying to know that
ss of men in this country who can
at Niagara Falls a day or two.
five women to every man in
., and a fellow who started to open
saloon not long ago was waited
eputation of desperate men who
to leave.
h from Pittsburg states that St.
. Well, after seeing that horrid
hing of a Maud S. trot in 2:10½ I
e would be. My new colt is doing
Smith Maid.
man has written an opera, but
e score of the work is in Ger-
not be sent to this country until
re are often severe ocean storms
d in case it becomes necessary to
ortion of the cargo, of course the
tain will know where to begin.

shoe factory has received an
r of shoes for Miss Mary Wells, of
n a pattern marked from the foot
a paper on the floor. The pattern
pie. It is inches long, 7¾ wide in the
The ball of the foot is 19 inches
nstep 6¾. the heel 23, and the
s Wells is but 17 years old, and
nds.—What Miss Wells is doing in
n there are trains running to St.
day is what the people would like

Dickinson has put on her kick-
is finding fault with everybody
, her latest grievance being that
with the Lincoln monument at
as not sufficiently advertised. On
ma says: "When I once made a
adelphia, shortly after the death
incoln, I proposed that the city
monument to him, and I gave the
as which came from that gesture

to the cause in question. The balance of the fund of $20,000 was made up in small subscriptions, the least of which was 50 cents, and the greatest $20. When it came to erecting the monument, I, who had originated the idea, and who had given one-twentieth of the necessary funds, was not even mentioned in the matter. The pamphlet which tells of the Monument Association alludes to me in no way. I have never yet been sent an acknowledgment of my membership of that Society."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) *Republican* (Rep.): In our opinion, the office of Vice-President is a useless appendage of the American system of government, and it should be abolished. It is certainly an unnecessary office while the President lives, and by practical experience it has been found worse than useless in case of the death of the Chief Executive.

Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.): When the President's recovery shall be regarded as complete there will be the highest kind of propriety in arranging for a day of National thanksgiving, and it is certain that the whole mass of the people will gladly improve the opportunity to give expression to the feelings of gratitude which will animate them. But the President is by no means out of danger yet, and the selection now of a day of thanksgiving would be premature and inadvisable.

Cleveland *Herald* (Rep.): We are not at all sure that a decision that the miserable wretch Guiteau is insane does not promise the most satisfactory solution of the problem. If such decision is justified by fact, humanity forbids a punishment, in the ordinary sense of the word. If, on the other hand, he is sane, he could scarcely pay a heavier penalty for his crime than to be confined for years or for life in the company of lunatics, to hear their frightful cries and curses; to look forever into faces blank with imbecility, or grinning with maniacal glee; to find none of the sympathy that makes life the precious thing it is,—in the awful solitude of irresponsive and bestial companionship.—could it be worse?

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black—commonly and affectionately known as Jerry Black—has employed some of his well-earned leisure in writing for the *North American Review* an apology—we use this word in its technical sense—for Christianity, in reply to certain strictures of "Col." Robert G. Ingersoll—popularly and profanely known as Robert the Devil. Judge Black touches few subjects that he does not adorn, and there are few subjects that he does not touch. It is just as easy for him to take in hand the championship of the Christian religion as it is for him to haunt the corridors and the committee-rooms of the National Capitol in advocacy of the little bills which his clients desire to have enacted into laws; it is just as easy for him to figure as an exponent of true religion as it is to make himself a terror to those who desire an economical expenditure of the public moneys.

Detroit *Free Press* (Dem): The origin of the phrase used by Gen. Garfield, "I'll take that chance," is already falling into dispute. One newspaper called it a quotation, and attributed to a soldier in Garfield's regiment who was hit. Another revives Richard Grant White's story, which he cited to illustrate the probability of getting a National hymn by offering a reward of $500 for one, as was done on the breaking out of the War. This was of a "Bowery boy," who, after leading a hard life, was taken very ill, and saw by the Doctor's looks that it was a bad case. "Will I ever get over it?" he asked. The Doctor shook his head ominously. "Have I one chance in ten?" muttered the patient. "No," said the Doctor. "I don't think you have." "Have I one in twenty?" "No." "One in fifty?" "I am afraid not." "Well," queried the sick man desperately, "have I one in a hundred?" "Yes," remarked the Doctor deliberately, "you may have one in a hundred." "Say, doctor," remarked the Bowery boy in a hoarse whisper, "go in like — on that one chance, will you?"

New York *Tribune:* A Washington dispatch shows that there are two excellent reasons for believing that the Post-Office Department may become self-sustaining. The first is the one with which the country has become familiar,—that the reforms already effected by Postmaster-General James will work a reduction of expenses of nearly $1,250,000 a year. The second is that there is a gratifying increase in the revenues. The receipts of the Post-Offices of New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago for the quarter ending June 30, 1881, show an increase of $250,000 over the receipts for the same quarter last year. The increase in the value of the postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, postal-cards, etc., sold in the last fiscal year over the preceding fiscal year was $2,550,000. This growth in the revenues necessarily involves a growth in expenses, but not in the same proportion; and the day does not seem to be far distant when, with the increased receipts and the savings through the abolition of star routes, the dream once thought Utopian will be realized, and the postal-service will actually pay its way.

Toledo *Blade* (Rep.): Nobody but a bold humorist—an artist in the ludicrous—would have ventured upon such a jest as this one [in the Ohio Democratic platform]:

Resolved, That as the humanities are not partisan, and as the treatment of criminals should be non-political, the management of the charitable institutions of the State should be free from partisan change or appointment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Civil Service reform, whereby offices shall be held to be a public trust, to be administered for the public good, and not spoils to be enjoyed as the reward of partisan zeal or service.

All that will prevent this from being thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed is that there are some whose memories do not recall the terrible "To-the-victor-belongs-the-spoils"-system inaugurated by Jackson, the first Democratic Pres dent, and religiously adhered to by every Democrat who has sat in the Presidential chair. It is possible even that there are some who will not remember that when the Democrats came into power in this State four years ago their first move was to reorganize every charitable and penal institution in the party's interest; and put Democrats in, from the Superintendents and Directors down to the woman who scrubbed the floor. Those who do not remember these things will lose the exquisite though deep-seated humor with which the literary artist has imbued the platform.

Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.): The Republican party of Ohio is in sackcloth and ashes to-day. It had flattered itself that the exponents of Buckeye Democracy, in State Convention, would pronounce for free trade. It fondly hoped that this would be the case. Such a pronunciamento would enable Mr. Foster and his campaigners to go up and down the State proclaiming the Democrats to be the enemies of industry, and of the American artisan and mechanic. Mr. Frank Hurd was known to be an ardent advocate of the un-American idea, and to be determined to force its acceptance upon the Convention, if such were possible. The Republican party assumes to be the party of protection, par excellence, notwithstanding that Republicans are widely divergent in their economic views, and that the Republican President is a member of the leading free-trade club of the world, the Cobden. It assumed that if the Democrats in the third State of the Union were to formally indorse free trade the Republican party would be thrown into a blaze of enthusiastic and patriotic prominence as the rock-buttressed champion of American industry in its struggle against the Democratic party bent upon its utter extinction. In other words, the Ohio Republicans were badly in need of a Democratic blunder of large dimensions, and they counted on Mr. Hurd to fill the bill. But they counted without the host.

New York *World* (Dem.): Some of our esteemed contemporaries are troubled about the "precedent" which will be set if a fund should be presented to Mrs. Garfield as an expression of indignation at the assault upon the President, and of sympathy with the victim of the assault and with his family. Our esteemed contemporaries speak as if the events of the past ten days were natural and normal incidents of American politics. If we live to see that assassination is to be expected as part of the routine of an administration, then of course the proper treatment of assassins will become a burning question, as it already appears to Mr. Roscoe Conkling to be; and it is highly undesirable to set a precedent now which will become inconvenient or troublesome when next a President is assassinated. In that case it will possibly be necessary that such a sentiment as that which has pervaded this country for the past week, and which is compounded of sympathy and of indignation, shall be suppressed and prevented from taking any practical expression until it is certainly known that the victim of the murderous assault will not recover from his wounds. Some extremely prudent persons have maintained that a fund for the benefit of the President's family should not even be proposed until the President was actually dead, and that respect for the Presidency would require of the American people that the President should be permitted to die without the assurance that his family would be provided for. Now, we take leave to say that the people who talk in this way entirely misconceive both the situation and the temper of the American people. It is not true that assassination either has been or is likely to become an appreciable danger to the President of the United States, or that any sane manager of a life-insurance company would demand a dollar more of premium from the President by reason of the special risk of murder to which he is exposed. Guiteau's crime is an insult and a disgrace to the American people, and it behooves the American people to show the deep sense of this insult and this disgrace. The action of the Chamber of Commerce was the spontaneous and uncalculated expression of a patriotic impulse, which all Americans feel, and it is in order that all Americans may have a chance of giving expression to the same impulse that the *World* has proposed that the subscription should be made National. To suppose that such a subscription would set any "precedent," good or bad, is not merely to do an absurd thing; it is to assume that there is an appreciable danger that the crime of Guiteau may be repeated.

FOREIGN.

Rapid Progress of the Irish Land Bill in the Commons.

Prosperous Irish Farmers Getting All the Benefits of the Land-League Riots.

Labouchere Not Permitted to Denounce the Bulgarian Tyrant in the Commons.

Nineteen People Burned in a Barn by a Mob in the Interior of Russia.

The Pope and All His Red Gowns and Black Gowns Greatly Excited.

Another Declaration by France of Absence of Desire of Conquest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

LONDON, July 15.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the Direct United States Cable Company, and the Compagnie Française du Telegraphie de Paris and New York have given notice that on and after Aug. 1 proximo, the rate for the transmission of telegrams between New York and the United Kingdom and France will be reduced to 20 cents per word.

HOT WEATHER.

The heat to-day is intense. The thermometer at Wimbledon indicates 137 degrees in the sun. A brilliant sunlight makes the shooting poor. Several riflemen have gone to the hospital, overcome by heat.

THE LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, in committee, besides the elimination of the word "Canada" from the emigration clause of the Land bill, all mention of particular localities was omitted, so the clause as amended simply gives the Commissioners to be appointed under the bill power to arrange for emigration with public bodies or companies, the Solicitor-General holding that colonial or foreign Governments will be covered by the words "public bodies." An amendment limiting the total sum to be expended on emigration to £200,000, not more than one-third to be expended in a single year, was agreed to.

MISREPRESENTED.

The remarks of Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons yesterday, in regard to the British naval strength in the Mediterranean were misrepresented. He did not say six English ironclads were able to cope with nine French vessels. His remarks were all in a friendly tone.

LAND BILL.

Clauses 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 of the Land bill passed. Clause 42 was under discussion when progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, warns Bradlaugh that his notice to the Speaker of the Commons declaring that he will present himself at the table, demanding to be allowed to take the parliamentary oath, and resist physical force if offered, is a menace of lawlessness, and that he and his followers should understand that those who, like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have supported and intend to support his lawful claims through thick and thin, can see nothing but mischief and failure in it.

LABORERS.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The agricultural laborers in many parts of Cork are dissatisfied at deriving no benefits from the improved circumstances of the farmers, consequent on the payment of reduced rents. They contemplate striking for higher wages during the harvest. The movement is fast gaining ground.

PATRICK EGAN

returned to Paris after consulting with the executive of the Land League, chiefly on the subject of an allocation of funds during the existing crisis for evicted families.

BULGARIA.

A question proposed by Henry Labouchere containing direct charges of despotism and perfidy against the Prince of Bulgaria was not permitted to be put in the House of Commons yesterday.

SYMPATHY FOR AMERICA.

Thomas Bayley Potter, member of Parliament for Rochedale, has forwarded to Mrs. Garfield from the Cobden Club a letter expressing the abhorrence of the Club of the attempt upon the President's life, an earnest wish for the speedy recovery of Mr. Garfield, and assurance of deep sympathy with his family and the American people.

THE EAST.

THE NEW BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

SISTOVA, July 15.—The new Bulgarian Ministry has been formed, as follows: Stoveloff, Foreign Affairs; Krikoff, War; Romelingen, Interior; Jeleskoviez, Finance; Thecharof, Justice.

THE CZAR HAS TELEGRAPHED

to Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, cordially congratulating him upon his success.

THE WILL OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 13.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, in reply to the address of members of the diplomatic body, in which they expressed their sincere desire that the union of the Prince and the country be maintained indissoluble, said he did not doubt that Bulgaria, following in the path of progress, would show herself worthy of the sympathy and confidence of Europe. Troops paraded the streets of Sistova last evening singing Russian war songs. Soldiers, Russian officers, and barracks met the eye in all directions. There were a large camp just outside the town. The credentials of the members of the Assembly were examined by a Royal Commissioner, whose certificate was necessary to gain admission to the Chamber. A speech from the throne was read propounding the three articles. The whole proceedings were finished in an hour or two. In the Assembly, which opened to-day, after the vote on the three articles already referred to, which the Government submitted, and which were carried, Prince Alexander made a declaration in the form of a national manifesto, saying that he did not intend to rule as an absolute but as a constitutional monarch in a liberal spirit. He promised to summon special assemblies to consider the budget and other important matters, and expressed confidence in the country's orderly support of the new administration. The Assembly voted to accept Prince Alexander's conditions, and the session closed.

PANISLAMISM.

The Paris *Liberte* has arrested the attention of France by the following article: "In the Mussulman world at the present moment a vast and profound movement is going on with Constantinople for its centre and religious fanaticism for its impelling force. All Islam is aroused, and, if appearances are to be trusted, a breath of holy war is exciting the sectaries of the Koran against the sons of the Gospel. The Turks, feeling themselves lost, are the movers of the plot. France is at the present moment the special object of it, but all the Powers in direct contact with Mohammedan populations are equally menaced. On the day in which Panislamism shall attempt a supreme revenge against triumphant Christianity it will not be in Algeria only, to be avenged on France, but also in India against England, and in Europe against Russia and Austria that it will endeavor to light up afresh the hatred of believers against infidels, which has lasted for centuries, and to revive the old conflict between the East and the West. Turkey indulges in no illusion as to the fate that awaits her. By degrees she sees herself despoiled of all her European provinces. Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina have successively escaped from her authority. She has been forced to give up Cyprus to England and Thessaly to Greece. To-morrow Roumelia and Albania will endeavor to recover their freedom. What will soon remain of the great Empire she valiantly conquered in Europe and preserved for 500 years? War and diplomacy are combining to lessen and divide her so as to drive the Turks beyond the Bosphorus. They understand that, and feel a rage which their traditional fatalism is now powerless to subdue. Letters from Constantinople reveal the ardor of those sentiments. The Commander of the Believers is called on by the chiefs of the faith to unfold the flag of the Prophet against the Glaour. Under such conditions the smallest symptoms should not pass unnoticed, and to neglect them would be a grave fault. Algeria, and with that all the Barbary States, are agitated by preachers of the holy war.

VENGEANCE.

"From Tripoli to Morocco the native tribes are quivering with emotion, and appear to be waiting for the order of the famous Mouh-Saah, the leader of the day, who is to drive the French into the sea. It is impossible not to connect all the events of which Northern Africa has recently been the scene, especially the massacre of the Flatters' Mission, the perpetrators of which boasted of it to the Sultan as an act of faith; the revolt of Bou-Amena and the hostilities of all kinds directed against the French in Tunis. To those symptoms must be added the attitude of Turkey in the Regency of Tripoli, where she is organizing menacing military forces, and whence is being lodged against the French protectorate in Tunis and the French protectorate at Algiers appeals to insurrection of a nature to light up a fire among the inflammable tribes at the south of the French colony. Those are so many proofs of the conspiracy being framed in the Mussulman world and which may disturb European peace. France is directly menaced, but all the great Christian nations are threatened also. It is the vengeance of Panislamism which is being prepared in the dark. There must be no hesitation. The evil must be attacked at its root. As France is more particularly aimed at she must act with firmness and resolution. After having been forced to make war for a Tripolitan question let us try to not be led into one for a Tripolitan affair. Let us take our precautions and our measures in time. Those precautions should be of two kinds,—one diplomatic, the other military. Our treaty with the Bey authorizes us to occupy all the points of the Regency necessary to preserve order and our own security. Let us therefore occupy them without further delay by drawing as near to the frontier of Tripoli as possible and by watching every movement of the camps which the new Vali has established there by order of the Sultan. Let us at the same time obtain a categorical explanation from the Porte on the singular policy it has adopted toward us. The Sultan would not even receive our Ambassador on his departure. What does all that mean? All this must be cleared up and the Ottoman plot must be crushed in the bud."

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 15.—The Czar still keeps himself a close prisoner at Peterhof. Occasionally, when business of State requires his presence at the Capitol, he leaves his fortress, enters St. Petersburg almost by stealth, and returns as quietly. The new Ministry under Ignatieff has abandoned promised reforms, and is crushing out by most autocratic and high-handed measures the aspirations of the people for representative government and reconstruction of the municipal system upon a broader and freer basis. The peasants, although crops promise fairly well, are in a terrible plight. Officials, from the highest to the lowest, are sunk in corruption. Priests of the orthodox church are not much better, and militarianism has reached a pitch of

ARROGANCE AND ABSOLUTENESS

unknown in the worst days of this Romanoff régime. The Nihilists did not exaggerate when they told the Czar the other day that there was no longer occasion for the use of dynamite, as the whole fabric of the Empire was about to explode. Revelations of Pavel Birwanski, the Imperial State Attorney, who was appointed to examine into the working of the police system in the Orenburg Department, and who was stripped of his office because he exposed frightful abuses too faithfully, have been printed, and are being scattered far and wide throughout the country. Some of the State convicts in Siberia, too, have found an underground way of sending their diaries to the revolutionary press, and these have a vast circulation. The Czar is either kept in ignorance of the critical condition of affairs, or is afraid to take action, and a revolution such as the world has never witnessed is not far off.

NINETEEN PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The Klef newspaper *Labour* publishes a telegram from Pontive, Province of Koorsk, which states that nineteen men and girls were shut in a barn by the steward of the property called the "Bolgin," for refusing to work, and that all were burned to death by a village mob setting fire to the building. One person arrested confessed to his share in the crime.

ITALY.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF PIUS IX.

ROME, July 15.—On the removal of the body of Pope Pius IX. from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo at 12 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst. some men disturbed the procession with cries of "Long live Italy!" and there was fighting the whole of the way to the grave. Yesterday the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican went to the Vatican by express invitation of the Pope, who addressed them in oral protest in regard to the disturbances during the removal of the remains of Pius IX.

Pope Leo has written privately to King Humbert, complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Government in not preventing the disturbance, and declaring that he will protest in the face of Europe in regard to the position occupied by the Pontiff at Rome.

The *Diritto* says the architect of the Vatican, who acted as intermediary between the Cardinals, who are the executors of the late Pope and the Prefect of Rome, promised the latter that the cortége accompanying the body of the late Pope, in its removal from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo, should consist solely of a funeral car and two or three carriages, without any outward show. This promise was not observed, hence the disturbances which attended the removal.

THE POPE

to-day convoked an extraordinary Council of Cardinals to consider the recent riots. After prolonged discussion, Cardinal Pecci's proposal to delay all action was agreed to.

TUNIS.

SFAX.

PARIS, July 15.—The French ironclad fleet has arrived off Sfax. The insurgents at Sfax appear disposed to submit.

EMPHATIC DECLARATIONS.

PARIS, July 15.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has emphatically denied that France aimed at conquering Tripoli or retaining Tunis. He said when the Bey's Government is reorganized the French would quit Tunis. Italy, he said, was satisfied in regard to the intentions of France.

THE ARABS CONTINUE TO MARCH

in the direction of Sfax. Three columns of French troops now on the scene of operations will be posted to cut off Bou Amena from the Sell, and force him to either remain stationary or retire. Gen. Saussier will not take the field at present, because trouble is apprehended in other provinces. He is, therefore, bound to remain in Algiers as the central point; but, in September, when serious operations will have commenced in the south, he will take command.

GERMANY.

NOT ELIGIBLE.

LONDON, July 15.—A Berlin dispatch says Herr Bebel, Socialist, elected member of the Saxon Landtag, will not be allowed to take his seat at Leipzig, as, according to the local law, those only are eligible as Deputies who pay more direct taxes than Bebel.

AN ENGLISH SQUADRON AT KIEL.

LONDON, July 15.—The English reserve squadron, the Duke of Edinburg commanding, has arrived at Kiel, Prussia. The town is decked with flags in honor of the occasion, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

CUBA.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

HAVANA, July 15.—The time is extended one year for the importation duty free of horses, mules, and cattle into the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe.

TWO TREASURY CLERKS

have been sent to prison for plotting to defraud the Treasury.

THE STEAMER HADJI

was fined $6,000 under the new Customs regulations, for leaving thirty barrels of tallow behind in New York, which appeared on the manifest.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

LONDON, July 15.—A Paris dispatch says the national fête, celebrated yesterday, was a great success.

ELECTION.

The election for members of the Chamber of Deputies is fixed for Oct. 2.

ALGERIA.

THE PURSUIT OF BOU AMENA.

ORAN, July 15.—Col. Brunetiere overtook and attacked Chief Bou Amena's rear guard at Ain Medissa. Bou Amena continued his flight, leaving his wounded on the field. His force is estimated at 1,500 horse and 1,200 foot. The French continue in pursuit.

SWITZERLAND.

STORM.

LONDON, July 15.—A terrific storm yesterday passed over Lake Geneva. Gigantic hail-stones fell during an hour. Vines and crops suffered immense damage.

SOUTH AFRICA.

KIELI.

CAPE TOWN, July 15.—Kieli, the paramount Chief of the Galekas, who long defied all attempts made to capture him, has surrendered with all his people.

MEXICO.

A RAILROAD FINISHED.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 15.—The Central Railroad opened yesterday from here to Tula, about fifty miles.

RAPID TRANSIT.

How the Problem Has Been Solved in London—Sketch of the Underground Railroads of the Great Metropolis.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Although railways and railway-building are dryish topics to all, it would seem, but engineers and contractors on the one hand, and legislators, directors, and shareholders on the other, yet something of romance may be picked even out of them to amuse the unscientific world; and, therefore, at a time when Brooklynites are hearing and reading so much about the elevated roads contemplated for their own flourishing and beautiful city, it may be interesting to those of them who have never yet crossed the Atlantic to learn something of a road of exceptional interest—the London Underground Railway. It is, assuredly, one of the marvels of the age,—a vivid illustration not only of human and scientific capabilities, but especially of that English dogged persisteney, sturdy perseverance, ignorance of defeat, which beat the French at Poictiers and Agincourt, established the Empire on which the sun does not set, and gave us steam-engines. Engineers, with their armies of navvies, are always burrowing underneath this vast city, in this direction and that, in circles, diagonals, and right angles, under houses and churches and alleys and parks; through London clay and Roman ruins and Saxon bricks, from the squalordom of the far east to the gorgeous mammondom of the far west; emerging here and there for a moment into the full light of the day, then plunging again into blank, wet darkness; tunneling, bracing, walling up, arching over, underpinning house blocks, buttresses, ranging streets and roofing with cast-iron girders, erecting transverse jack-arches and fixing trussed purlins; laying rails and building stations, running up ventilation shafts, and finally setting the railway trains agoing therein to the number of some 1,500 to 2,000 a day.

The London Underground Railway differs from all other English railways in this,—that it has neither beginning nor end. Other lines are alternations of cuttings and runs in the open, more or less elevated above the natural level of the surface, occasionally varied by a tunnel; this is a continuous burrow, a succession of covered ways, with troughs of various lengths at irregular intervals, open to the sky for light, but more especially for ventilation. On other railways you measure space by miles; here you count it by chains and furlongs. Other lines run a dozen, perhaps twenty or thirty, trains daily; the number of trains passing over the Underground every day is little short of 2,000. The annual thriving of other lines do not count up more than £100 sterling a mile in their receipts; the Underground yields over £1,200 sterling a mile. Last year, 1880, 150,000,000 of people passed over this line; and on Whitsunday, 1880,—the day when the greatest number went over it,—the number of passengers traveling to and from the different stations was 6 9.497 ! These facts at once prove the inestimable value and importance to Londoners of the Underground Railway, and show what a blessing it is to the vast population which must get quickly to its work, and to which the breath of country air, now within reach of the poorest, is life and health.

The first portion of the Metropolitan Underground Railroad, extending from Bishop's road to Farringdon street, was opened for traffic on the 10th of January, 1863. It was then in the nature of an experiment. So prompt and grand was its success that the work was continued, until now its ramifications extend in a thickly-webbed network from almost every central and suburban point where people live to every central and frequented point where people work.

Extensions were rapidly made westward toward Hammersmith, and eastward into the city, having termini at Moorgate and Broad streets; while a branch line, joining the first at Baker street, extended northward to the secluded quarter of St. John's Wood. While one circle will carry you from Moorgate street via Euston road, Tottenham Court road, and Edgware road, to Notting Hill and Kensington, an outer circle conveys you by King's Cross to the northern chain of suburbs, notably to Kentish and Camden towns. As the enterprise has become more and more extended, new improvements have been added, the tendency in England, as well as in America, being to increase the conveniences and luxuries of the traveler. More recently, open have been preferred to covered ways, or tunnels, and every opportunity has been taken to increase the number of the former; so that the later ramifications are only to a certain extent underground. When the property which had to be purchased has been moderate in price, the line of the road has simply been made a valley instead of a burrow. But when, as occurred in one instance, the Company has had to purchase rows of costly mansions, half built, this plan is too expensive. In many cases, the tunnels have been run underneath large buildings, which have been underpinned, the business in which was not for a moment interrupted. For three miles of railway more than 50,000 cubic yards of earth was removed, and of the clay which partly composed it 22,000,000 bricks were made. The new stations are admirable structures in their adaptation to their purpose. The double station at Kensington High street is, perhaps, the largest and best of them, and may be briefly described:

The centre consists of a spacious and lofty apartment, forty-four by thirty-five feet, which is used as a refreshment room. The two ticket offices—for this station is double, as being at a junction between two lines belonging to different companies—are across the ends of the building. These, as well as the station walls and roofs, are very light, graceful, and effective structures. They are faced with white perforated bricks; the doors and windows have semi-circular heads, and each window sash is filled with a single sheet of plate glass. The entrances to the ticket offices are under iron verandas roofed with glass. These offices are, of course, on a level with the street; and the station is surmounted with an ornate cupola. Galleries cross the rails overhead for exit, entrance, or change of platform. Stairways descend underground from the offices to the platforms on either side, this subterranean apartment being lighted, partly by skylights above, and partly by globular lamps suspended over the platforms on either side. The station is abundantly supplied with closets, neatly fitted up for the convenience of passengers. The platforms are plank floors, and are sufficiently long to secure six English cars forty-two feet long each, with engine and tender. Opposit the platforms, on the walls, are large signs with the name of the station, besides numerous advertisements of every imaginable commodity, in letters of every shape, size, and color, some of them being really handsome pieces of ornamentation. The arrangements are so perfect that there is room enough for all, and, although the train stops seemingly an instant in each station, it does not start until every passenger is, as the case may be, in or out.

As in most other English railways, the cars of the Underground are divided into first, second, and third class, with accommodations and comforts corresponding, and fares graduated accordingly. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that the number of third-class passengers is always been greatly in excess of those of the two other classes combined. The best patrons of the Underground are the artisans, the people who live by the toil of their hands and the sweat of their brow; and it is to this great class that the Underground has itself been a boon of a value to them incalculable. The percentage of first, second, and third class passengers passing over the road is relatively as follows: First-class, 10.94; second-class, 20.29; third-class, 68.77. These figures of themselves show that the Underground is essentially and emphatically a people's line. They are carried to and from their business in well-built, airy cars, which, if not cushioned and carpeted like the first-class cars, have, at least, clean wooden seats, wide windows, and plenty of room. The average third-class fare for any distance is twopence (four cents) each, being two-thirds less than the omnibus and tram-car fares, the speed of transit being thrice as rapid; but there are, beside, morning and evening hours, during which penny (two cents) trains are run for the benefit of the workingmen. Every such train is known as the workmen's train. The workmen and they travel by trains running at intervals of five or ten minutes from 5 in the morning till half-past 12 at night. Their fare is saved in shoe leather alone; for the laborer who now for his penny goes from his suburban cottage to his factory in the heart of the city, six to eight miles, by steam, was wont formerly to trudge it wearily, to the wear and tear of his constitution, as well as of his boots.

It may be interesting to the readers of the *Eagle* to know how this great line is managed, and what measures have to be taken to insure the public safety and comfort. Probably there is no man in London—not excepting even the Lord Mayor himself—with heavier responsibilities resting upon his shoulders than the Manager of the Underground Railway. An outsider might think that the working of the line is easy enough,—that it is only setting trains in motion and keeping them running. Not so. The General Manager is commander-in-chief of the line, and pays for the power and dignity by bearing the responsibility for everything which goes wrong, and by receiving but scant acknowledgment for the great deal that does go right, and for the inevitable anxiety and eternal vigilance which are indispensable in the performance of his office.

If, at 4:30 a. m., we are "early birds" enough to be up and find ourselves at the big shed of the Edgeware Road Station, we shall not have to wait long before seeing the engines turned out, which initiatory operation takes place twenty minutes before 5. The night before they have been thoroughly examined, oiled, cleaned, and prepared for the ensuing day's work. They start off in rapid succession to the different terminí of the line, where the empty trains are sheltered during the night. At ten minutes after 5 the trains begin running according to the time-tables. The engines arrive at the several stations in succession, leaving again with the trains attached ten minutes afterward. For example: an engine arriving at 5 a. m. leaves with a workmen's train at 5:10, and so on. At first there is plenty of room in the trains, the travelers being very early morning birds; by scant groups of sleepy folk huddled napping in this corner and that. As the morning advances the traffic increases, and now the trains are run in quick succession, the average interval between them throughout the day being three minutes. At 7:27 p. m. the withdrawal of the locomotives begins, and continues till 1:15 a. m., when the last locomotive puffs into the Edgware Road shed, which is the resting place of all the engines for the night. The last train is the Hammersmith train, which steams into Moorgate street at 12:40; the average number of passengers for the twenty hours having been upward of a quarter of a million on the Metropolitan alone. Beside this traffic of the Metropolitan proper, the Great Western, Midland, Great Northern & London, Chatham & Dover Companies send more than 400 trains over the same rails every day. Of late the Metropolitan, or principal underground company, has become a sort of key by which the traffic of nearly all the railways branching out of London is interchanged. You may procure tickets from its stations to almost every point in the three kingdoms, and make connections accordingly from almost every part of the metropolis to your destination in the country.

Extensions of the two lines, known generally as the Underground Railway, are constantly in process of construction. At one end the railway has been extended from Moorgate street, in the city, to Liverpool street in the far east end of London, thus forming a connection with the whole Great Eastern system of railways. Then a section was completed, some time ago, between Westminster and Cannon street, along the Thames, which has proved a boon to the thousands who used to crowd the little penny steamboats on their way to the city from the regions of Chelsea, Pimlico, and Brompton. One of the greatest blessings of the Underground Railway to the cockney world has been to thin out, in some degree, such choked up, dangerously crowded thoroughfares as Piccadilly, the Strand, Fleet street, and Cheapside. Since the opening of the Thames side Railway, between Westminster and Cannon streets, the number of cabs and omnibuses which used to suffocate those great arteries of traffic has largely decreased; and, already, it is estimated, this "inner circle" of the Underground has thinned out 150,000 from the vast throng which crowds the central thoroughfare of the metropolis.

Statistics prove, that traveling by the Underground is less perilous to human life than riding or even walking in the streets. During last year nearly 400 persons were knocked down and killed, by vans and other vehicles, in London streets, besides the many hundreds who were injured, but more or less narrowly escaped death. But of the 150,000,000 who traveled by the Underground, only a very few lives were lost, and not a solitary one by any neglect or fault of the Company's management.

The entire length, or, more correctly, circle, of the Underground Railway, and all the branches, are fitted with the block system, and the machine by which the trains are worked is so ingeniously designed that it is almost beyond the range of possibility that a train should be run on a wrong section, or that there should be a collision. Nothing short of extreme negligence or criminal design could effect either of these calamities; for the instrument acts absolutely as a check upon any negligence on the part of the signalman. The management exercises the greatest care in the selection of subordinates, and the rules by which the latter are controlled are despotically strict. No one is taken into the service without a character, that is, a certificate of good behavior and habits from the previous employer; and, having entered the service, the employé is placed under very strict discipline,—immediate dismissal being the peremptory penalty for carelessness. On the other hand, the employés are encouraged to do well by a system of reward; for a yearly bonus is given to those who faithfully and zealously perform their task.

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They Are Unanimous in Preferring the French Breeds Over All Others.

More Enduring, Best Dispositioned, Stand Pavements Best, and Bring the Highest Prices.

THE TRIBUNE, as the acknowledged champion of the agriculturists of the great Northwest, whose progressive ideas have been established and developed under its tutelage, presents to its readers in this issue a most valuable and timely array of facts bearing upon the relative merits of the different breed of draft horses that are being bred in the United States and Canada.

This subject, although of vital importance to the people, is one that, for various causes, has been handled very tenderly by those papers whose duty it is to give the facts to their readers. The agricultural press, which claims to be wholly devoted to the interests of farmers, for fear of losing advertising patronage by publishing that which would injure anybody engaged in handling what is called improved stock, has attempted to pursue a course that would conciliate all. The result has been the mystification of the people, who are at more of a loss what to do than if nothing had been written.

In order that the facts might be known to the people, that they might pursue the most profitable course of breeding, representatives of THE TRIBUNE were instructed to procure of the well-known and leading dealers in the New York and Chicago horse markets information upon

THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

If they handled draft horses to any extent, what breeds they handled. Of which particular breed they sold most. Why they sold most of that breed. If the horses of that breed were possessed of more endurance than others. If they had better feet and lasted longer on the city pavements. If they commanded higher prices. Or what were the reasons for this particular breed being the favorit. This will account for the similarity of some of the interviews, as where the gentlemen interviewed did not in their statements cover the several points, these questions were generally propounded.

The result will be of immense value to all those engaged in breeding horses, as well as those who have horses to buy and have not had experience upon which to base their judgment in purchasing. This evidence is of the very best that can be obtained, for it is the accumulated knowledge of years of experience of those who furnish perhaps 40,000 horses annually directly to those who buy them to wear out.

In order to avoid mystifying those persons not versed in the different names of horses by the same breeds, we will explain briefly by stating that those classed as Clydesdales are mostly the produce of horses imported direct from Scotland, or bred in Canada and imported to the United States. Under the head of English horses are comprised the large Lincolnshire, the Yorkshire, the Suffolk, and other strains.

The French breeds are composed of the Percherons, the Britanny, and the Boulonnais. In this country people distinguish them as Percherons, Percheron-Normans, Norman Percherons, Normans, and French horses. The pure breds are all recorded, or are eligible for entry, in "The Percheron-Norman Stud-Book."

The Percherons are considered superior to all the French families, and at the Universal Exposition of 1878, and at all the great shows of France for years, they have carried off the prizes.

The result of the interviews was as follows:

ISAAC H. DAHLMAN,

of Nos. 209 and 211 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City, being called upon, requested the scribe to call in the evening, as he was too busy to give any time during the day. In conversation with other dealers he learned that Mr. I. H. Dahlman is by far the most extensive horse dealer in the New York horse market, and in fact in the country. Nearly all the dealers obtain all they want to him as the highest authority on horseflesh.

Calling in the evening, Mr. Dahlman said:

"I handle between 9,000 and 10,000 horses annually on my own account. Do not handle horses on commission for other people. These include all kinds of horses—draft, coach, driving, fancy, and saddle horses. Between one-third and one-half of these are heavy draft horses. Of the draft horses I handle the great proportion, nearly all, are Norman-Percherons. These are handsome horses, docile, tractable, intelligent, broad between the eyes, and have some brain. They are easily broken, and are steady in harness,—meaning that they don't fret when they do their work. They are powerful horses, and compactly built,—short in the back, deep in the body, and broad in the chest. This gives them what we call 'a good dinner-basket.'

"The Percheron-Norman horses have good feet of any horse in America. They have a high cup foot. Their feet will stand work on the pavement better than those of any other breed. They are short-coated and thin-skinned, and stand the hot weather the best of any breed. Our heavy draft horses here have the hardest work in hot weather. The Norman-Percherons generally give no

borate reviews, editorials, clear in
d vigorous in style,—all are there.
loves the cause of God, and would
ail/ progress, seeks in vain for the
or, at least, for that strong cham-
eh ought to exist on the side of
s and religious truth. Aspiring to
d, and actually molding men's
sentiments, why should it sever
hat which carries with it the bright-
the future, and offers men not only
ut a Redeemer? Nothing less than
Press for God should be our aim.

ause of its regal power. With the
coming

HE SOLE INSTRUCTOR.

rian of the world's daily life. Es-
is true of what is comparatively a
n the world—viz.: the newspaper.
hat America is proud of her Jour-
t is well that we counsel together
how we shall best utilize this
and real authority from God.
ecause so many of its issues are
unworthy its mission we classify
as the avowedly infidel, the politi-
dinarian, and a fourth class which
men moral irrespective of the
d doctrines of the Gospel.
ause of the baneful effects of a
press upon the people—wasting
d money, unfitting them for the
ies and stern realities of life, cor-
r taste and relish for profitable
ing to insanity and suicide, to the
the divorce-court, and unfitting
for devotion and for appreciating
f the Bible, or enjoying the beau-

we accomplish our great task?"
working the press with greater
power, as a counteractive to the
ppressent is producing and perpetu-

By patronizing only the literature
stianity can sanction. Christian
nadly at fault in distinguishing be-
od and the evil in this matter.
r making the pulpit the highest
ety. The ministry of the pulpit
uld be rendered more attractive
istry of the press. Some think that
the pulpit is gone, never to return;

T HAS GROWN COMPARATIVELY
WEAK

ections, we must confess: but it is
ry dictum. It certainly is not cred-
ecclesiastical repute that sermons should
ecay, while newspaper articles are
ling, and pointed. Let consecrated
he pulpit, grapple, with a manly,
st, with those questions which all
ust face, and, above all, deal faith-
e human conscience. Then noth-
r supersede it in power, and we
ve over the weakness of the minis-
the advancing power of the press
ut, with the pulpit in the van, and
s most powerful ally, both shall
e the evangelization of the world."
was followed by the presentation
f stereopticon views of Mammoth
Rev. John O. Foster.

TO-DAY.

ng the Rev. W. C. Willing will lect-
ar and Paul," and in the afternoon
. Wheeler, D. D., of New York, on
i New Testament." In the evening
Dumock will give public readings
uthors.

SUNDAY.

rogram is as follows:
sembly Sunday-school.
rmon by the Rev. D. H. Wheeler,

cture by the Rev. William Fawcett:
imate of Childhood."
-Conference. Theme: "Work in
by the Young." Addresses by Miss
y and others.
Platform meeting. Theme: "Tem-
e Church." Addresses by the Rev.
rton, of Waterioo, Ia., and the Hon.
of Dubuque.

PERSONALS.

ng are the late arrivals at the Bluff:
liam Fawcett, Dubuque; H. Sneim,
Mrs. S. Earngey, Plainfield; the
s. Kaneville; the Rev. M. A. Pillsbu-
t; John Brushingham, Evanston;
ring, Wheaton; Mrs. W. H. Holmes,
tion; Mrs. Clapp, Addie L. Clapp, F.
ersey City, N. J.; H. C. Weakley,
Prof. H. F. Fisk, Evanston; the
eighton, Oshkosh; Fannie Fowler,
D. F. Mustard, Aledo; Mrs.
ifield, Evanston; Mrs. S. S.
airbury; Mrs. A. Smith; Mrs.
R. Hills, Sycamore; Mrs. G. W.
waukee; Mrs. P. L. Warner, Mrs.
rs. Charles Partridge, Misses Hattie,
nna M. Ballard, Mrs. T. R.
d Mrs. S. Cone, Mrs. E. Warner, W.
iss Nellie Fay, of Waukegan; Mrs.
daughter, Oak Park; and the Rev.
se, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, J. B.
e Wood, Miss C. A. Merrick, Mrs. M.
a. W. R. Fish, J. W. Phelps, the Rev.
r, Mrs. M. E. Harvey, Mrs. D. G.
Nellie Stewart, Mrs. M. P. Hatfield,
roup, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, Miss Jes-
M. D. Flaherty, George Scott, and
richards, all of Chicago.

BEAUTIFYING THE BLUFF.

Sections of THE TRIBUNE in regard to
provements at Lake Bluff were evi-
e apropos, for already many of those
with the enterprise are taking larger
ent plans for the future. In the
for Lake Bluff it was said that an
e would be formed on the west of
ent Lake Bluff addition, and that the side
artesian well. Several gentlemen,
the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, are now
ning a company for the carrying out
ree of the plans, hitherto never ex-
proposed company seek to pur-
the Lake Bluff Association about
of land near the site of the artificial
ll the same out for building lots,
y amount advanced for the sinking
and in developing the beach of
With the growth of Lake Bluff, it is
the present Water-Works will soon
e to furnish sufficient water supply,
purpose to anticipate this with an

AN IMPORTANT BENEFIT

om this proposed water system will
upon the ravine which runs along
oundary of the grounds. All the
the grounds now passes into this
the only living stream in the
e matter can only be carried away
al rains. No unpleasantness has
nced from this source as yet,
the growth of the place,
t be expected unless some
tem is put into operation
cause a continual flow of water
e ravine. The artesian well and
plete any unpleasantness from the
ed. Besides this, it would furnish an
y of water for the hotel and cot-
the grounds. The improvement
ll cost about $3,000, and will doubt-
n to the building of a pier, already
and other improvements of the
ber of bathing houses are now in
erection at the foot of Prospect
e will supply a long-felt need.
situated on a fine body of water,
people have enjoyed looking at it
five years, they have been afforded
whatever for the magnificent sport

WOMAN AND CHILD.

ce, of Providence, R. I., who has be-
hat conspicuous during the last few
e of her troubles with Mr. Barker,
husband, and on account of her
husband's inquiries after her
lice circles, charging her with kid-
child, has been heard from again.
ight, as has already been noticed,
the child, and moved from
Warren avenue, but early yes-
ning she made another move,—in
moving all day to elude the city
which she succeeded in doing
ally. She was down town with the
the forenoon, and fell into the
ttorney, and in the afternoon the
uartered for an hour or more in a
e corner of Fifth avenue and Van
, where they took a room. She was
by her legal adviser first as his
, and next as his own cousin,
had met by chance on
d who had just arrived from Utica
l, and was tired and desired to rest.
y the house, the landlady was told
ossible to take a train at 5
this is the last time they were seen
here they went could not be ascer-
they did not go far, for, shortly
the lawyer was at a Clark street
trying to get a sealskin sack
ett there a few days ago,
later he was seen in the
Mr. Barker, who was anxiously in-
er whereabouts, but without suc-
rovidence husband is expected to
y to-day, and there is scarcely a
lawyer in the case will be the first
e, when he is made aware of what
or on.

Davis and His Book.

says in regard to his recent book
icisms of Joe Johnston, Ben Hill,
I am very well satisfied with it
em. I did not expect, or wish it or
ape criticism, I suppose, however,
e most men; I would rather be crit-
ot noticed. I undertook the work
ose of placing upon record the
ur cause and its conduct, and the
our people. Having done this, I
Most of the criticisms that I have
ne as having been written before
read. Necessarily the historica
mplete. Everything of which it
o be epitomized. Much had to bt
much more simply glanced at.
s large as either of the volumes
ave been written upon the battle
r, and probably as many more
ten. Many volumes could profit-
ten upon the siege of Vicksburg
e great events of the War. More
lumes, instead of two, would have
ry for a complete review of the
f the Confederate Government and
ecay. Who will write that history
Most of it, I fear, will never be

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Rumored Robbery of a Rock Island Train Near Cameron, Missouri.

The Conductor and Six Other Men Killed—Hurried Particulars.

Fearful Deed of a Husband and Father in the Pot-Leg of Missouri.

He Murders His Wife and Child, and Throws the Bodies in the River.

Two Men Seriously Stabbed in a Drunken Riot in La Salle County, Illinois.

Two Murderers Hanged at New Madrid, Mo., in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

ROBBERY OF A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—A train on the Rock Island was robbed near Cameron to-night. The conductor and several men were killed. No particulars are to be obtained here.

About 11 o'clock a dispatch was received at the Superintendent's office of the Hannibal Road stating that east-bound passenger train No. 3 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road had been side-tracked and robbed at Winston, twelve miles from Cameron Junction, where the Rock Island trains leave the Hannibal track. The only particulars that can be obtained are that William Westfall, conductor, was killed and his body brought back to Cameron. Also that six other men were killed. Whether any robbers were killed or wounded cannot be ascertained as there is no Rock Island wire to this point except by way of Atchison. The west-bound train is four hours late, and particulars can only be obtained when it arrives.

GEORGE HAUTZ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 15.—At a late hour last night the examination of George Hautz, the man who came within a hair's breadth of murdering Mr. George Shatswell, of this city, came to a close in Judge Sherman's court. The evidence was so strong against the prisoner that no defense was offered. When the Court read the warrant to Hautz charging him with assault with intent to commit murder, the prisoner said he was not guilty of that charge, but was guilty of assault and battery. THE TRIBUNE representative called at the jail and asked Hautz the cause of his difficulty with Mr. Shatswell. Said the prisoner: "He has been telling lies about my wife, and I thought it time to stop it." The prisoner further stated to the reporter that a young man by the name of Fort and George Shatswell had been trying to destroy the reputation of his (Hautz's) family. Hautz, after taking two or three glasses of beer on the night mentioned, thought himself in good shape to settle the difficulty existing between himself, Fort, and Shatswell, and at about 9 o'clock in the evening started. He got Fort, and then walked up to Mr. Shatswell's house. Going to the door, he inquired for Shatswell, telling the gentleman that he (Hautz) wished to speak to him confidentially, and insisted on taking a walk, which was agreed to. The three men walked to a secluded place. Immediately on the arrival at the chosen spot, Hautz said to Shatswell: "You ——— ———, I will fix you," and at the same time turned to Fort and made a plunge at him with a knife, the blow passing between the left arm and the body, doing no damage. Fort at once ran, followed by the would-be murderer, but Hautz only followed a short distance, telling Fort that he would lay for him at another time. Hautz then returned to where the old gentleman Shatswell was, caught him by the throat, and it appears that Hautz thought he had finished his work. Mr. Shatswell says he felt a terrible blow in the left side, and then Hautz was gone. Mr. Shatswell, being a man upwards of 60 years, became nearly exhausted. He managed, however, to get to his house, and he was not until this time that he was aware that a knife had been used on him. The Sheriff was at once notified, and, on going to the place where the assault was made, found a pocketknife with a blade nearly three inches long, with an edge as sharp as a razor, and pointed as a needle. Hautz is held under $500 to the Criminal Court.

TWO MORE MURDERERS HANGED.

SIKESTOWN, Mo., July 15.—Frank Brown and Jesse Meyers, the last of a gang of five desperadoes who carried robbery and murder with a high hand in New Madrid County last winter and during the spring, were hanged this afternoon. The prisoners slept well last night, and at 6 o'clock this morning received the Holy Communion at the hands of Father Connelly, after which both expressed a firm belief they would go direct from the scaffold to Heaven. At about 1:05 o'clock Sheriff Waters, accompanied by his brother, Dr. A. C. Waters, went to the jail, and soon reappeared with the prisoners, Brown walking with the Sheriff and Meyers with the doctor. The culprits ascended the gallows with a firm step, and when asked by the Sheriff if they had anything to say, Meyers said "No," but Brown stepped forward, and addressing the great crowd present, said: "Gentlemen, I hope to make my home in Heaven by the grace of God. There is a fine crowd here to-day, and I hope to meet you all in Heaven." The black caps were then put on, the ropes adjusted around their necks, the traps sprung, and the doomed men dropped. Meyers' rope was too long and his feet touched the ground, but several guards rushed to the open trap, drew him up a few inches, and made the rope fast. After hanging twenty minutes the bodies were cut down. Fully 5,000 people from all parts of the surrounding country were present, and perfect quiet was preserved during the execution. Both men asked the Sheriff to hang them early in the morning, giving as a reason therefor that they observed that several men were vending lemonade and other refreshments near the jail, and did not wish speculation to be made of their misfortune. They were highly indignant at what they called the barbarous business. Brown and Meyers belonged to a gang of fierce men, who early last May attempted to kill William Knox, but in doing so shot and wounded a man named Coleman and killed an infant in Coleman's arms. In an attempt to arrest the gang for this act they shot and killed Charles Laforge, one of the Sheriff's posse. They were then hunted through New Madrid and Wayne Counties, several hundred citizens joining in the chase, during which Sheriff Davis, of Wayne County, and County Collector Ration were dangerously wounded by them. A day or two afterwards James Hamilton, another of the band, was killed and Meyers severely wounded and captured by a party of citizens under Capt. Leper, and the next day Brown was arrested. In just two months and three days from the time these scoundrels made their assault on Coleman they were captured, tried, and hanged.

TRAMPS AROUND GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 15.—The tramp nuisance has again broken out in this city with great virulence. Every freight train discloses several here. The people had just begun to congratulate themselves that they were to be saved the annoyance of these pests when they commenced swarming to such an extent that an increase of the police force seems imminent. Last evening several petty larcenies were committed. They walked into a house on Tompkin's street and carried off two umbrellas, a spring overcoat, and two hats. Two ladies were followed by them for several streets, and only rescued by the timely arrival of assistance. At a house where a tramp called for "cold victuals and, on being refused, began cursing, the lady had the nerve to drive home from the door at the end of a revolver. He left, declaring vengeance against that house and its inmates. A couple of tramps called at the house of a farmer a few miles northwest of the city in the evening, and asked for work. The farmer, desirous to engage some extra help, employed them. The first night they got up about 2 o'clock in the morning, took a fine horse from the stable and hitched it to a buggy and left. They were traced to North Henderson, where the horse and buggy were found, but no tramps—they had made good their escape. The farmers have become alarmed, and most of them dare not employ a stranger, fearing that they will entertain a dishonest tramp. There is talk in some portions of the county of forming vigilance committees to rid the community of these pests.

THE WILLIAMS OUTLAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 15.—Capt. Molton, of the Ida Campbell, arrived this evening, and reports that there is no doubt of the capture of the notorious Williams brothers this evening. This morning the force were largely increased and had the ruffians completely surrounded where they are secreted in the woods, and there was not the least chance of their making an escape. Eau Claire sent a small squad of men to the place of concealment last night, and is ready to send more if necessary. It was the intention of the guards to make a raid through the woods this afternoon, but as there is no telegraph communication nearer than thirty miles of the place of rendezvous, the results cannot be obtained until a late hour, and probably not before morning. Things look very favorable for their speedy capture, and their pursuers in the excitement will probably riddle their carcasses with bullets without bringing them before a tribunal if captured. This is the latest that has been received from the headquarters of the pursuers to-day.

A DRUNKEN RIOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 15.—Yesterday morning a drunken riot occurred at the residence of Charles Hoffman, ex-member of the General Assembly, in Vermilion Township, this county, which resulted in two men being quite seriously stabbed. Chris Gerstennecker, aged about 21 years, who had worked on Mr. Hoffman's farm, and a brother, Casper, aged about two years younger, broke into the house, which was occupied by Mrs. Hoffman and her daughter, and threatened to kill some one before morning. The ladies became frightened and called a neighbor to their assistance. Everett Angell and George H. Fretzer came to the house, and attempted to eject the intruders, but each received several knife inflicted cuts. The two young brothers were put under arrest the next morning, and are now in jail to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

KRING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Notwithstanding the fact that Chief-Justice Sherwood yesterday granted a stay of execution in the case of Charles F. Kring, sentenced to be hanged to-day, Circuit-Attorney Harris sent instructions to Sheriff Mason this morning to proceed with the execution. The Sheriff consulted counsel, and notified Mr. Harris that he declined to recognize his authority in the matter. Opinion is somewhat divided as to whether Judge Sherwood had authority under the circumstances to grant a stay, or to take any action at all in the case. Public feeling is quite strong here against Kring, and perhaps a majority of the people wish to have him suffer the penalty of the law for the atrocious crime he committed.

A HEARTLESS DEED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—An account comes up from Pemiscot County, in what is known as the pot leg of the State, that James Atkinson was arrested among the islands in the Mississippi river in that region on the 10th inst., charged with murdering his wife and child on the 4th of July and throwing their bodies in the river. The bodies have been recovered. The tragedy seems to have grown out of family troubles. Atkinson and his wife had not been living together. Appleton Atkinson and his wife, parents of James, and two younger brothers, have also been arrested as accessories to the crime.

ROAD-AGENTS KILLED.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 15.—Two road-agents stopped a man named Japanese, traveling with a team from Black Range towards Tombstone, Arizona, robbed and tied him to a tree. They then rode off with his team. Japaneese escaped and notified the authorities of Socorro County. On the 13th inst. the Sheriff's posse surprised and killed both robbers near Engle Station. One robber was wounded fifteen times.

ESCAPED FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 15.—Seven prisoners at the Anamosa Penitentiary broke from the inclosure last night. Four escaped, but the other three were captured after being shot, one probably fatally. One of the four that escaped was also wounded.

CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 15.—This morning an officer from Ohio arrived here and arrested Charles Alkins, who is wanted at Bryan for stealing eight or ten horses. Both left for Bryan this afternoon.

A FARMER SHOT DEAD.

LEBANON, Ky., July 15.—This afternoon John Gipson, a farmer, was shot dead by Richard B. Chandler. The murder occurred in Keogh's barroom, where a game of cards was in progress. Chandler is in jail.

FATAL AFFRAY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—In an affray to-night, Casino Labruzzo was killed and Gaetano Addotto fatally wounded.

MURDER OF WIFE AND CHILD.

St. Louis Republican.

CARUTHERSVILLE, Pemiscot Co., Mo., July 11.—You will see by clippings inclosed that one James Atkinson, of this county, is charged with the murder of his wife and child, and throwing them into the Mississippi River on July 4 inst.; that the County Judges in vacation offered a reward of $500 for his capture and conviction. James Atkinson was yesterday, July 10, captured in the chute of 21 in Mississippi River, between Cottonwood Point and Hall's Point, by H. C. Garrett and others of Cottonwood Point, who delivered him to the Sheriff of Pemiscot County, at Gayoso, this day. He says that nothing brought him down to the river but the pursuit in the upper end of the county, which was so strong that having captured his horse and a portion of his fire-arms, and being within 200 yards of him more than once, he found retreat only possible down the river, he got a canoe and hid along on townheads till he ran Ino against Hall and was brought in.

The following is the account of the crime published by the Gayoso *Democrat*:

Some five years ago James Atkinson married Indiana Batsell, a beautiful young girl, the daughter of William E. Batsell, an old citizen of our county. The marriage was an unhappy one, but two children were born to them,—a little girl, now 4 years old, and a son 9 months old. For some cause the wife left her husband, and with her young babe went to her father's to live about the 1st of April last. The little girl she left with his father, who was living on his father's (Appleton Atkinson's) farm in Cypress Bend. Her desire to see her child was so strong that last Sunday, when her father and mother were away at church, she went over to her husband's, some three miles distant, and carried her baby. Not returning Sunday night, on Monday Mrs. Batsell rode over to James Atkinson's to see what had become of her daughter. She was accompanied by Esquire Andy Matthews. She was met at the gate by James Atkinson with a pistol, who cursed her and threatened to shoot her. Mr. Matthews advised her to ride off, which she did. Stopping a short distance up the road she saw her daughter come to the door, and heard James Atkinson curse her and threaten to kill her. As she again started off she heard her daughter scream and begging. About 5 o'clock that afternoon Mr. Appleton Atkinson rode over to Mr. Batsell's, saying that Inda had poisoned herself and her two children, and he came to the woods.

Tuesday morning Mr. Batsell came to Gayoso and swore out a State's warrant, charging James Atkinson with killing the young woman and her child and throwing them into the river, and Appleton Atkinson and wife and two young sons as accessories.

The Sheriff with a posse proceeded to Cypress Bend and arrested Appleton and Mrs. Atkinson and the two younger sons, but James Atkinson had left.

The whole country was aroused. Grapnels were made, and the river dragged for the bodies. Tuesday evening the body of the young wife and mother was found, some fifty feet from the bank. There were marks of violence upon her person. Her throat had marks of finger-prints upon it; her back was striped, and a mark on her forehead as if struck by a pistol; also wounds on her abdomen and right thigh. She was in her stocking-feet.

Thursday evening the Coroner returned to town, saying that the child had also been taken from the river from near where the mother was found. Its skull was crushed in.

LATER.—Before going to press we have the following additional particulars: At 10 o'clock Friday morning Justices Wilks and Delashmutt ordered the prisoner, Appleton Atkinson, brought into court. He came in attended by his counsel, B. F. Barcroft. On being asked if he was ready to proceed with the examination, the prisoner's counsel answered that he waived an examination, and would go to jail, whereupon the Justices committed him without bail until lawfully discharged.

The Prosecuting Attorney, upon consulting with assisting counsel, entered a nolle pros. as to Jane Atkinson, Richard, otherwise Numa Atkinson, and Appleton Atkinson, Jr.

OHIO POLITICS.

Increasing Dissatisfaction at the Nomination of Bookwalter as the Democratic Candidate for Governor—His Record.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—Scarcely an hour passes that there are not new developments coming to the surface relative to the Democratic Convention Wednesday last. That money was freely used by the agents of the present Democratic candidate for Governor was well known, but that it was used openly, without regard to appearance, could hardly be realized at the time. In addition to the sum necessary to secure his original delegates, the amount expended after arriving on the ground must have been very heavy, for just before the Convention assembled a person appeared at the First National Bank in this city and presented a letter of credit issued, if I mistake not, by the Second National Bank of Springfield, O. From conversation unintentionally heard, the impression was formed on the writer's mind that the amount was very large or small. Be that as it may, the letter of credit was in favor of one D. C. Ballentine, Bookwalter's manager, who drew liberally from the vaults of the First National, and that he issued greenbacks as the demands of the trade required was only too apparent a few hours later at the Convention. The money was then distributed by Mr. Bookwalter's agents without the fear of John Seitz or his law is also too well known. A prominent gentleman from Springfield, in conversation to-day, in speaking of the Democratic candidate, said that he was never more surprised in his life; that of all the candidates mentioned the one selected was certainly the most incompetent. In speaking of his peculiarities he remarked that the only way to cheer him up or reach his purse was through his vaulty, and that was the very cue his discoverers took. Seeing that his name was brought prominently before the people by the newspapers, his blood humor was kept up, and he did not care for money as long as it gave him glory. Another peculiarity of Mr. Bookwalter is his love for monarchical government, and his regrets that this Republic was not governed by a monarch or King. For some time the Democratic candidate has been considering the advisability of moving his manufacturing shops from Springfield to Georgia, his principal reason for taking this step being that here in the North we are too democratic,—that the poor man considers himself the peer of the wealthy, and aspires to place himself on an equality. In the South, Mr. Bookwalter argues, things are different. The wealthy are not so embarrassed,—there is a division the same as in Europe,—and for this reason Mr. Bookwalter proposes to remove his interests from Springfield. "Yes," added the gentleman, "if Bookwalter should be afflicted with one of his morose, nihilish moods he is very likely to withdraw, or rather decline the nomination. Should he have one of his dyspeptic spells, nothing in the world would prevent his doing so." In an interview published last summer in an Illinois paper Mr. Bookwalter is reported as saying that he had always been a Republican, but he, like thousands of others in Ohio, could vote for Hancock because he was in favor of free trade.

A CURIOUS LAWSUIT.

A Girl Sues an Archbishop and a Priest for the Recovery of Images.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—One of the most curious and interesting lawsuits ever begun in this Commonwealth is now pending in the Superior Court, the plaintiff being a girl 15 years old and the defendant the Roman Catholic Archbishop and a priest. The charge is conspiracy. The facts, about many of which there is substantially no controversy, are these: Lizzie M. Gannon, the plaintiff, is the child of respectable parents, who have long lived in Boston. Some three years ago she began to be subject to occasional fits or trances, during which she could seldom be induced to speak to any one. After coming out of these trances she presently, and with every appearance of sincere conviction, began to declare that she had been visited by the blessed Virgin, who had made va ious revelations to her, and had conversed with deceased persons. The family became troubled, and sent for a priest, who on one occasion found in her hands two or three little images, at which she was gazing with intense devotion. He took them away from her, and finally lost them. Mr. Gannon thereupon appealed to the Archbishop, and a good deal of correspondence took place, in some of which Mr. Gannon, in his daughter's behalf, pleaded to the priest and to the Archbishop for the restoration of the images. The priest refused compliance with these requests, alleged that he had lost the images, and was sustained by the Archbishop in all his positions. The plaintiff's claim is that the priest had no rightful possession of the images, or no such possession as entitled him to retain or destroy them; that to her mind the figures had a peculiar sacredness and value, and that the effect of her loss and of her consequent feeling of bereavement and outrage upon a peculiarly excitable mind and sensitive body was most pernicious. Indeed, it is asserted by the plaintiff's family that the girl has scarcely spoken now for better part of a year,—in fact, since it became evident that her images were not to be restored to her. The case abounds in curious legal questions, leaving doubtful questions of fact out of view as to the liability of a tort feasor for the remote consequences of his tortuous acts, and particularly as to his responsibility for extraordinary injuries resulting from an act of apparently trifling significance done to a person of singular susceptibility and feebleness. From the points of view of medical and physical science the whole story is exceedingly interesting, and would reward careful investigation. Able counsel have been retained on both sides.

THE SANDWICH AND FIJI ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—Advices from Honolulu report that the lava stream from Mauna Loa as likely to destroy a portion of Hilo and its harbor.

The Fiji *Times* of April 30 says a horrible massacre was perpetrated at Tagritawa, one of the Line islands. The natives were recently proselytized by a Kanaka missionary named Kabu, who induced them to give up their weapons. Latterly the people of the southern portion of the island became dissatisfied at the constant requisitions on them for Cobra, and apostatized. Kabu preached a crusade against them, armed his followers, and led them in person, and an indiscriminate slaughter ensued, over a thousand men, women, and children being massacred. The bodies were collected in a pile and burned. Kabu is being taken to Honolulu to answer for the crime.

KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—The Council of Catholic Knights of America closed their session to-day. A law was adopted preventing members of secret societies from joining this organization. The officers elected for the next two years were: President, William J. O'Neil, Cincinnati; Spiritual Director, Bishop Spalding, Peoria; Vice-President, W. S. Russell, Louisville; Treasurer, J. L. Heckman, Grafton, W. Va.; Secretary, Newton D. Rogers, Louisville. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis in May, 1883.

"Mark Twain" cigars sold by all reputable dealers. Rudolf Seffers, wholesale agent, 183 Clark street.

THE RAILROADS.

Villard's Actions in the Past and Hopes for the Future.

Passenger Rates Between New York and Chicago Continue to Drop.

Who Will Be the General Manager of the Atchison Road?

Gould and the Temporary Adjustment of Southwestern Troubles.

The High Court to Pass on the Minnesota Bond Cases.

A People's Movement for a Road from Springfield, Ill., to Quincy.

HENRY VILLARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—At a reception given to Mr. Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Railway & Navigation, and the Oregon & Transcontinental Companies, this evening, Mr. Villard explained the details of the vast scheme he has in hand. Mr. Villard said the nominal capital of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company is $50,000,000, of which $30,000,000 have been subscribed. Thirty million is already paid in. The balance will be paid in within a few months. The objects of the Transcontinental Company are first, to hold in one hand the controlling interests in the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; and, second, to do a much needed work for the Northern Pacific—namely: to build up in Minnesota, in Dakota, and hereafter in Montana, a network of branches, feeders, and extensions. These will add largely within a short time to the railroad mileage of Minnesota. "We intend," Mr. Villard continued, "to build at least one thousand miles between here and Bismarck within the next fifteen months, all feeding the Northern Pacific." Mr. Villard predicted that the completion of the Northern Pacific and its feeders and extensions would open a new era for St. Paul. Mr. Villard was enthusiastically applauded at the close of his remarks.

In his address before the business-men of St. Paul to-night Mr. Villard said that three weeks ago he stood among the business-men who had once been his steadfast friends in all his financial schemes to tell them what he had done with the $8,000,000 they had intrusted to him. He had held this vast sum for five months, and all they had to secure them was his personal receipt. He also told them that he would have to call for more money. He explained to them what he had done and why he wanted more money. He explained to them that he had taken hold of what would be the largest transcontinental line in the country, but did not have money enough to carry out his purpose in so doing. He stated this not for his personal satisfaction, but merely as a preliminary to what he had to say as to the magnitude of the enterprise they had in hand.

He would give another retrospect. After he had taken what he had thought to be a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific, he went to Mr. Billings and told him that he proposed to create a through line from Lake Superior to San Francisco that should be under one management. Mr. Billings had replied that that was all very well, but it was rather too visionary. He did not protest against the adjective applied to his plan, but thought that the time would soon come when we should see this vision carried out. Mr. Villard said that he first went to Oregon in 1874 in the interest of a number of German investors in transportation lines in that part of the country. He then saw the great resources of the country and the extent and prospective growth of existing transportation lines, and foresaw the completion of the Northern Pacific Road. It was then that he conceived this plan, which subsequent circumstances, mainly the distrust of railroad enterprises, prevented him from accomplishing until now. Having said this much by way of introduction, he would now state as concisely as he could plans in regard to the road. In the first place, they would make every effort to complete the Northern Pacific Road as a through line to the Pacific Ocean at the earliest possible moment. He had a protracted conference with the Executive Committee of the Company in regard to his plans, and he felt sure that the Northern Pacific would be completed as a through line in two and a half years, or by the close of 1883. He would not say for sure, but it might be that it would be so completed by the end of next year. They would lay out a construction program on the largest possible scale. Mr. Villard said that the work of completing the road would be pushed from the west end, and spoke of the material difficulties they had to contend against. These were mainly the risks and delay in transporting rails and material by water. The Northern Pacific Road was now completed from Ainsworth, its point of connection with the system of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, to Pend O'Ridelle, a distance of 225 miles. Of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's line down the Columbia River, 150 miles were completed from the Dalles to Portland. The road would be finished this year. This would give them an unbroken line coming east of 470 miles, and go a great way toward giving them a through line.

Mr. Villard then said that in speaking of the completion of the road as a through line it would not be proper to say something in regard to their expectations of the business it would do. He had assured his friends that, no matter what price the stock commanded while the Northern Pacific was a local road, it was bound to become a dividend-paying investment as a through line, as so much business was waiting for its completion. They had in North California, Oregon, and Washington Territory a system of two thousand miles of railroad which would become a feeder to the Northern Pacific when completed as a through line. It was hardly necessary to forecast the business that these feeders would give to the Northern Pacific, but he would give a few figures of the amount of transportation done by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. After saying that the eastern part of Washington Territory was as well settled as any of the country they had just traveled through in Minnesota, he stated that last year the company transported to San Francisco 170,000 tons of freight, 110,000 of which were wheat, and the balance wool, flaxseed, and other products. They had carried out of the Columbia River 25,000 tons of canned salmon. This was a great interest, about 7,000 men having been employed in it last year. The wool product of Oregon was very large, and represented during the summer the most of their transportation to California. They carried nearly 70,000 tons last year. The immense business now coming to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company from Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia would go to the Northern Pacific upon its completion. While the lands of Washington Territory are very fertile, they have not been settled up as they would be with a more direct communication to the East. At present it is much trouble to go to the Territory from the East, as it is to go to Europe. Still, notwithstanding this fact, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company had carried 20,000 immigrants in one year. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Road the immigration would be vastly increased. The mildness of the climate and fertility of the soil of Oregon would attract large numbers of immigrants. Oregon has the advantage of California. The land is not owned in large blocks, as it is in California, under the old Mexican land-grants, but is divided up in ownership as in Minnesota. Oregon has an abundance of rain, and Mr. Villard said that there had been no failure of crops since the Territory was settled in 1846. He said he had made a close calculation as to the value of the passenger and freight business, the system of roads off the Pacific would give the Northern Pacific on its completion, and he placed the amount as $5,000,000 per annum. In a few years this would increase very largely. After saying that he had now come to the work the Company proposed to do at the eastern end of the railroad for the purpose of developing its passenger and freight business, Mr. Villard concludes his address as follows: "I have mentioned at the outset that I have called upon my friends to contribute a large amount of money in addition to the $8,000,000 that were first raised, and which I used to obtain control of the Northern Pacific through purchases of its preferred and common stock. This additional money, together with the original $8,000,000, is intended to be the capital of the new Company, of the organization of which you may have heard. This Company is named the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. A rather comprehensive name, but not too comprehensive for the purpose for which it is intended. It is organized with a nominal capital of $50,000,000, of which $30,000,000 have been actually subscribed for, and is being rapidly paid in. More than half of the $30,000,000 are already paid in. The balance will be paid up in a few months. The object of this company is in the first place to hold control of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through the ownership of a majority of their respective stocks, and in the second place to do a much needed work for the Northern Pacific; that is, to build up in this State and Dakota, and hereafter in Montana, a network of branches, feeders, and extension for it, which are intended to swell its business as the tributaries of a river swell the volume of its waters. It is not for me at this time to detail the expected program that I have conceived during my sojourn in this State with reference to the construction of these branches, but I will say in a general way that they will add very largely to the railroad mileage of this State within a very short time. To express myself more specifically, we expect to construct at least 1,000 miles of railroad between here and Bismarck within the next fifteen months, all of which will swell the traffic passing over the Northern Pacific this way."

THE TRUNK-LINE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The railroad passenger war still continues, with but slight prospect of it ending at an early date. No attempts looking toward a conference of Presidents of railroad companies have yet been made, and it is believed that no consultation between the heads of the competing lines will be had until, as one railroad man expressed it, "Passenger rates reach bed-rock." Then, when there can be no more competition, the matter of passenger rates, it is said, will be readjusted. Many Western merchants have begun to take advantage of the low rates for first-class passage to the East, and dealers in this city are made happy by the visits of a large number of buyers from Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and other States in the West as the railroad passenger rates at the competing points in those States are affected by the reductions here. Notwithstanding the already low rates, would-be travelers continue to look for yet lower prices, and hundreds besiege the offices from one end of the city to the other asking the price of a ticket to some Western city, and, when they are told the amount, seek to secure a further reduction. The free-pass fiends are numerous as ever, and every passenger agent is greeted by them in the old familiar way, just as though there had not been a tumble in prices. Tickets to Chicago were sold at $1 each," said one agent to the reporter, "there would be just as lively a demand as now for free passes, and the majority of persons who most furiously insist upon being permitted to ride all sorts of distances on railroads free of expense to themselves are abundantly able to pay their own way, and have no claim whatever upon us." The various passenger agents were watching each others to-day to see whether any underhand cutting of rates was being done. An especially sharp lookout was kept upon the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad people, the other competing lines following in their lead.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon it was reported that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad had lowered the rate to Chicago to $13, being $7 less than the tariff rate, and at 4 o'clock the announcement was made that a first-class ticket over this line to Chicago might be purchased for $11, a reduction of $9 from the tariff rate. The New York, Lake Erie & Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads at once cut their rates to conform with the reductions made by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and the censure was liberally heaped upon the management of that Road by the other competing companies. Mr. James Buckley, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Road, office at 40 Broadway, said that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was the aggressor in the fight, and that his road would meet the cutting of that road every time. Mr. Charles Craig, of 315 Broadway, the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said that they began selling tickets in the morning for Chicago for $14, at 1 o'clock they sold them for $13, and at 4 o'clock for $11. This was following the lead of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. Tickets for Cincinnati were sold at $11, a reduction of $7 on the tariff rate, and tickets for St. Louis were sold at $15.25, a reduction of $9 on the tariff rate. The emigrant fare to St. Louis is $15.55, so that emigrants might travel, if they were posted, as first-class passengers for 30 cents less than the emigrant rates. Mr. Craig thought that the whole matter might easily be readjusted. The Pennsylvania Railroad agents were emphatically keeping time with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and sold tickets at the same rates

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

W. B. KENNEDY, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

H. CALKINS, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

CHARLES E. COMPTON, of Denver, is at the Tremont.

A. K. M'MURRAY, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Leland.

CARL ZEIGLER, Frankfort, Germany is at the Palmer.

JOHN BRIGHTY, of London, England, is at the Palmer.

LEON CHATTEAU, of Paris, France, is at the Palmer.

SIR JOHN CARDEN, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. E. JACKSON, of Hot Springs, Ark., is at the Sherman.

C. FAIRBANKS, of Terre Haute, Ind., is at the Tremont.

CAPT. R. H. NAPIER, of the Royal Navy, is at the Palmer.

DR. F. H. HUMPHREYS and family, of New York, are at the Palmer.

J. JOHNSTON, of Aukland, New Zealand, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. JULIAN MENDIA, of Mexico, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

JOHN F. CRAMER, editor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, is at the Grand Pacific.

THE Chicago Sharpshooters' Association will have a shoot at their park to-morrow. There will be two prize targets used at 600 feet, and seven or eight practice targets.

AN owner is wanted at the Armory for seventy-five feet of garden-hose, which was found yesterday by Officer Swanson in the possession of James Jordan, a supposed thief.

F. W. HUIDEKOPER, President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Frank M. Smith, General Purchasing Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 81; 3 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.75; 8 p. m., 29.69.

ELLIS LODGE, No. 447, I. O. O. F., will install the following officers Monday evening, July 18: James W. Brown, N. G.; Thomas Hopkinson, V. G.; Eugene Fleming, Corresponding Secretary; William Wilson, Treasurer.

THE differences between the Sharpshooters' Association and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad have been satisfactorily adjusted. The officials of the road learned that the Association was wealthy and the members responsible gentlemen, and the old rates for transportation were restored.

THREE North Side saloonkeepers—Jacob Raetz, John Hufmeyer, and Otto Kappes—were arraigned before Justice Hudson yesterday afternoon on a complaint of C. M. Albenson, Agent for the North Side Citizens' League, charged with selling intoxicating liquor to minors. They were all held for examination under $300 bonds to July 21.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN has appointed Capt. James F. Gregory, of the Engineer Corps, as aide-de-camp on his staff, vice Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth promoted to the Fourth Cavalry. Capt. Gregory has been Chief Engineer on the division staff for a number of years, and his appointment is an unusually acceptable one. He will enter on his duties at once.

AT the last meeting of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association the following delegates were chosen to attend the great Schützenbund Fest at St. Paul in August: John B. Hefner, Sebastian Schaller, George Kerstiens and H. Grimm; alternates, Otto Mutschelchner, M. Grau, A. Stuedli. Two new members were admitted, Dr. H. Mereckle and Henry Thorwort.

AN adjourned meeting of the Chicago Practical Tailors' and Custom-Cutters' Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. J. S. McFarland was elected Chairman and L. B. Harwise Secretary of the temporary organization. The Constitution and By-laws were not ready to report, so the meeting adjourned for one week, after instructing the Secretary to invite all cutters to become members.

THE Rev. J. D. Orwig, of Marvin, Kas., complained to the Central Station police yesterday of having been swindled out of $100 by an elderly man who met him at the corner of Clark and Adams streets, and pretended to an acquaintance with the manager of the hotel where the clergyman, as security for the cash loan, a worthless $1,000 bond. Confidence games appear to be on the increase.

EARLY yesterday morning Officer Mulvihill found the body of an unknown man floating in the river at the foot of Fulton street. The deceased was of medium size, about 25 years of age, sandy hair and mustache, and about a week's growth of beard. He was clad in brown jean pantaloons, fastened about the waist with a suspender, Chewiot shirt, and laced shoes. There was nothing in or about the clothing which would furnish any clew to his identity.

THE ladies of the Presbyterian Church held their usual monthly conference and prayer-meeting yesterday in McCormick Building. There was no business transacted, the meeting being occupied with an informal talk over the condition of the Northwestern Indians and the progress of the missionary work among them. This was reported to be very satisfactory. Nothing of importance was done at the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions.

THE San Diego (Cal.) *News* of the 30th ult. states that rich gold discoveries are being made almost daily in Lower California, in the neighborhood of San Rafael; that capitalists in San Francisco and the East are becoming interested in those mines; and that, among those now actively engaged in their development, is Col. W. Hartley, of Chicago, who is at the head of companies controlling some half-a-dozen mines of good promise.

THE cash donations to the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum for the month of June were as follows: George Smith, $50; Dr. Tolman Wheeler, $100; J. H. Dow, $100; Dr. Sidney Sawyer, $15; T. W. Harvey, $25; Mrs. Harriet Parker, $12; Mrs. Henry Bishop, $25; Mr. Porteus Veare, $25; a friend, $2; Mr. Tuthill King, $5; Mrs. J. H. Dole, $50; Mr. McNally, $50; Mr. Rand, $5; Judge Skinner, $30; Mrs. Hugh Adams, $5; Mrs. W. Norton, $2; Mrs. Shipman, $15; a friend, after Charnley, $1.

COREY ROWLEY, 27 years of age, living with his brother at No. 441 Irving place, attempted suicide in the privy back of the house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple with a small-calibre revolver. Drs. Taylor and Carpenter were summoned to attend him, but they could do nothing, the bullet having passed directly through his head. The young man came here some three weeks ago from his home at Clairdon, Granger Co., O., and has been acting in a manner which caused his relatives to doubt his sanity.

THE Bricklayers' Union held a very protracted meeting yesterday evening in Greenebaum's Hall, a full attendance being present, and much enthusiasm being aroused. The election of officers for the ensuing season was perfected, resulting in the selection of Ed Mulroney as President, William May as Treasurer, and Ed Laughlin as Corresponding Secretary. A large number of new members were initiated. Among the subjects discussed was that of the feasibility of Union, which now numbers over 2,700 members, building a hall, and also of the advisability of having a picnic in August, both of which projects met with the cordial approval of the members present. A special meeting will shortly be called, at which these matters can be fully discussed, and means taken, in all probability, to secure their being carried out.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Co-operative Association was held last evening at No. 162 Washington street, President Rodgers in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts from their grocery, located at No. 21 Blue Island avenue, for the past quarter, to be $3,377; expenses, $3,306; balance, $76. Complaint was made concerning the unsatisfactory nature of the store, which at present is about $300 in debt. The question of closing up was the theme of discussion throughout the evening. It was finally decided to make an assessment and resupply the store. As soon as two months' wages can be raised, John Smith, the manager, will be paid off and a successor appointed. It was further resolved to take legal action against delinquent stockholders.

THE Coroner yesterday concluded the inquest upon Hans Peter Anderson, 45 years of age, who committed suicide last Monday, while in a fit of jealous rage. The jury found that he died by his own hand, and that there were no grounds for suspecting Herman Abrahams, Mrs. Anderson, or any one else of having had a hand in his death. Also at the inquest upon the body of August Witt, 51 years of age, who was killed by accidentally falling from the third floor to the basement of the Walker Parke School-house. An inquest was also held at No. 56 McReynolds court upon August Hartke, 29 years old, who committed suicide by the arsenic route. The deceased was very dissipated in his habits, and only obtained the arsenic by telling a druggist's clerk a funny story about the number of rats he had killed, and the myriads he was going to kill by a new process.

SUMMER PESTS.

The sand-flies held high carnival at the hotels last evening, paying especial attention to those displaying the electric light. In spite of their short life, these little insects arrive in such quantities that they become intolerable, out unavoidable nuisance. On the sidewalks about the hotels, porters and bell-boys were last evening busily employed sweeping away the little pests, gathering them into piles of about a bushel, and dumping them into the gutters. In spite of these precautions the sidewalks gradually became covered with a slimy, slippery substance, as they were trampled down by the feet of passers-by. The corridors of the hotels were invaded, and the flies, who are no respecters of persons, settled even on the immaculate shirt-fronts of the immaculate clerks. From top to bottom the boot-pulls were filled, and a vast pool of extra work was established on the employés.

SOUTH PARK ATTRACTIONS.

People who drive through the South Parks may not know that there are other attractions than those visible in the beds of flowers, thickets of shrubbery, and grass-plots. It may not be amiss to say that those who desire to view the beauties of some of the tropical plants, which are not trusted to the open air of our changeful climate, but are kept in the large and commodious hot-houses near Fifty-first street, on the eastern side of the West Park, can do so by first obtaining permission from the Superintendent, or head gardener, Mr. F. Kaust. At the present time a number of night-blooming cereuses are about to flower. These beautiful objects open between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and are shown to visitors by the light of a lantern. It was the privilege of a representative of this paper to witness the blooming of one of them Thursday evening, a sight that few people see but once in a life-time, and a very beautiful sight it is. Mr. Kaust informed the reporter that some of the flowers measure sixteen inches across. The park laborers are now busy cutting hay on Pavilion Parkway and the Parade Grounds. To-day John Hand's orchestra will discourse music at the West Park stand from 4 to 6 o'clock.

PURDY IN THE "PEN."

Constable George Hartman received a dispatch from the Boston police yesterday, announcing the fact that the notorious John Purdy had just been convicted of burglary and larceny by the Criminal Court of the "Hub," and sentenced for a term of years to the Massachusetts Penitentiary. Purdy was the crook who was released from the Chicago jail on straw bonds which had been fixed up by the Doran-Fleming-Minor gang, which gang, as is well known, was accordingly indicted for conspiracy. Purdy had two indictments for larceny pending against him here, and Constable Hartman was engaged in searching for the runaway when the news of his arrest came from Boston, about a week ago.

TISCHER ON TRIAL.

There was commenced before Justice Meech yesterday the trial of Otto Tischer, one of the West Town tax-collectors, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. C. F. Bunker. Mrs. Bunker testified that the defendant came to her house at No. 441 West Van Buren street two or three days ago, and asked for Mr. Bunker. Mr. Bunker was not in, and witness so informed the defendant, but the latter forced his way into the house, under the pretext that he wanted to leave something for Mr. Bunker. Witness, not knowing who the defendant was, objected to his forcing himself into the house, and, as he did not announce his business, and acted in a very rough manner, ordered him out, and threatened to call an officer. Instead of going out, defendant caught witness roughly by the arm and told her to remain quiet. By this time the hired girl had summoned an officer, and it was not until then that defendant made his business known. Witness claimed that her arms were black and blue from defendant's clutch.

Tischer admitted that he did get into the house before making his business known, but claimed that he caught Mrs. Bunker by the arms because he thought she was about to assault him.

The case was not concluded, but continued to July 18.

THE LAND LEAGUES.

The Fourth Ward Land League met last evening and listened to a lecture on "The Ancient History of Ireland," by Mr. E. F. Dunne, and some interesting remarks on Ireland and the land question by the Rev. Father Riordan.

The Michael Davitt Land League held a meeting at No. 1023 West Lake street last evening. John Reilly in the chair. The report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Twelfth Ward League was adopted. It was decided that the two Clubs be amalgamated under the name of the Michael Davitt Land League, and the first meeting of the consolidated clubs will occur morning in the Mayor's office with Mayor Harrison and Health Commissioner De Wolf in regard to glandered horses. According to Mr. Shortall, whose mission was wholly in the interest of the people, there is quite a number of glandered horses upon our streets. This disease and the disease known as farcy are incurable and very contagious, and extremely dangerous to man and beast. These glandered horses drink at public troughs, they are stabled with others, and thus spread the disease. Where one of these afflicted horses sneezes over a person, and the virus strikes a scratch upon the skin or comes in contact with the eyes, it blinds one and at once poisons the whole system, producing intense suffering and death in a short time. The idea of Mr. Shortall is to have an ordinance passed by the Council compelling veterinary surgeons to report all such cases that may come under their observation at once to the Health Office that the animals may be killed. The Mayor and Dr. De Wolf were in favor of decided restrictive measures. The Mayor wanted to go so far as to place such a provision as is mentioned in the veterinary surgeons' licenses, that the people may be protected, as well as the horses. Mr. Shortall was requested to place his ideas in writing, to be engrafted in an ordinance, and they will be submitted to Corporation Counsel Adams, who will draw up the necessary ordinance. It is a matter of much importance, and will be pushed by the Mayor and Commissioner of Health.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

AFTER to-day there will be no further jury trials in the Criminal Court until Aug. 16.

CAPT. BEN EYSTER was looking for bail yesterday, but up to adjournment of Court had not been successful in finding the right persons.

BENNIE HUGHES, who has been wanted for some time for larceny and robbery, was brought to the jail yesterday. He was indicted about a year ago.

THE Sheriff will not remove to the South Side for some days, on account of the instructors for vault-fittings in the new building being behind with their work.

A BOOTBLACK brought a bottle of whisky to the jail yesterday neatly incased in a loaf of bread. It was intended for Thomas Hunt, who is in on a jail sentence for larceny, but he did not get it, for the reason that the trick was discovered.

GEORGE QUIGG and James Brady, horse-thieves, went to Joliet yesterday. They objected on the ground that they were surprised at so sudden a departure, but their objections availed nothing. They went for five and six years respectively.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF STACY yesterday levied upon one of the effects of Elias Goldstein, doing business at No. 383 State street, to satisfy executions in favor of Jacob Bernstein and Charles Tarmon, amounting to about $2,100. The establishment is a furniture and carpet store, and it was closed, and a custodian was placed in charge.

EX-SHERIFF HOFFMANN was around yesterday looking after some old matters, and announced, among other things, that he proposed to sell the Academy of Music on the 25th to satisfy an execution for about $1,000 in favor of a gentleman named Wagner. The case has been pending for some time, it appears, but recent Court decisions, he claims, justify the proposed proceedings.

INVITATIONS are out for the Sheriff's picnic. It will occur Aug. 6 at Washington Heights. The program includes many attractions, among them a short-leg and fat-man's running-race. Among the contestants will be the following: Michael J. Casey, Timothy Curran, Tom Bowly, Watson, Joseph Hanley, H. J. Lenzen, John Hoffmann, Mr. Batterman, Collector Johnson, and "Bummel" Miller. The affair promises to be one of extraordinary interest, and all of the employés around the building are expected to participate in one way or another.

THE time of the County Court was devoted again yesterday to considering tax objections. Those passed upon were as to special assessments in the Town of Lake, the allegation being that the publication notices were defective in that a legal and sufficient notice of the assessment had not been given. The objections were disposed of at some length, and finally the matter was disposed of by an application being made for the withdrawal of the application for judgment, which was allowed. The objections in the Town of Jefferson special assessments were sustained. The work will be wound up Tuesday, it is thought, until which time the Court adjourned.

U. S. A.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $4,000 in silver and $15,000 in gold was disbursed, and $9,000 in silver received.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $37,063, of which $28,893 was for spirits, $4,802 for tobacco and cigars, and $2,664 for beer.

GEORGE B. MANSUR, who keeps a place of resort at No. 3133 South Park avenue, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne and held under bonds of $500 for selling liquor without license. He was repeatedly notified, but failed to pay his tax.

THE Postmaster-General has issued a circular prescribing the rates of telegraphic tolls, which shows that there are forty-nine telegraph companies subject to the provisions of this order. All officers of the United States are required to report any excessive charges.

THE new cases for the carriers of the Post-Office have been received and are being put into use. They have a vast improvement on the old cases, being lower and wider, fitted with inkwells and other improvements. The complete furnishing of the office will be pushed as rapidly as possible, every old piece of furniture being replaced by new and substantial material.

THE Collector of Customs has received a Department circular informing him that where articles are shipped by sea, on which the drawback does not exceed $100, the bond required by the statutes is not to be required, but the exporters will be required to deposit with the Collector an outward bill of lading in place of the usual landing certificate, and in addition to other proofs of exportation.

FOR the past twenty years Mrs. Kelly has had a preemption on the lemonade and apple business in the Post-Office lobbies, but recently a rival has been allowed to set up an extensive stand, concerning which it would be interesting to inquire where such privileges are obtained. This rival, not content with the ordinary custom of trade, has branched out in a new line, as indicated by the sign offering for sale "sangaree and mixed drinks." It would be interesting to know whether these liquids can be sold in the public lobbies, and, if so, whether the Government tax has been paid.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom House yesterday: De-Wilde & Co., 25 horseheads wine; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 25 cases toys, etc.; Tolman & King, 3 ½ casks brandy; N. & G. Taylor Co., 150 boxes tinplate; Cunningham & Hunter, 15 casks soda ash, 30 drums caustic soda; Fowler Bros., 100 sacks salt; Elgin National Watch Co., 2 cases watch jewels; Fowler Bros., 550 sacks salt; N. & G. Taylor Co., 300 boxes tinplate; Alex. Andrews, 1 case clothing; Goodenow & Hinds, 1,200 telegraph poles, 200 railway ties; J. B. Smith & Co., 8,500 cedar posts; Hitchcock & Foster, 3,000 cedar ties; Fred Porter, 3 packages household goods. Collections, $5,617.

A RIDICULOUS statement in the Washington correspondence of an irresponsible paper of this city as to the receipts of the Chicago Post-Office has caused the officials to prepare a reliable statement for the year ending June 30, although the official report is made Jan. 1. From this statement it appears that the total receipts of the office for the year ending June 30 were $1,450,880, and the expenditures, including the free delivery, $492,178, leaving a net income to the Government of $958,550, showing a net increase for the year of 15 per cent. The money-order business has increased in a corresponding ratio, foreign orders amounting to $105,626, and domestic orders aggregating $6,917,601 having been paid. The figures for the orders issued are $1,413,784 for domestic, and $362,085 for international orders. This shows the business of this division by the total of $7,083,227 paid and $1,775,870 issued, showing the enormous balance of trade in favor of Chicago by money-orders alone of $5,227,351. The total receipts from the stamp department are divided as follows: Postage stamps, $680,153; stamped envelopes, $185,062; postal-cards, $289,500; newspaper and periodical stamps, $140,091; postage due stamps, $21,225. As shown by the figures given above, the net income is 66 per cent of the gross receipts, and the increase in the foreign business has amounted to 45 per cent. In the matter of remittances the office has received $7,801,270 from depositing Postmasters, and remitted $2,086,000 to New York, making a total of $9,869,270. The Postmaster naturally regards these figures as gratifying, as they show an enormous increase of business, justifying the demand for increased clerical assistance.

SUPPRESSED BURGLARIES.

"NO CROOKED WORK DOING HERE NOW."

What the police expect to gain by suppressing information about burglaries is something that many persons are at a loss to understand. The idea, however, may be, must expect, in fact, must know, that a large sustained thrust at burglars by a citizen or a merchant will be brought to the notice of the police authorities. How the dissemination of such information through the columns of the daily press can possibly affect the capture of the offenders when there exists not the slightest clew that would lead to the capture of the offenders is another thing with which nothing short of a policeman's intellect is competent to wrestle. No one will for a moment even suspect that the highly efficient and moral police administration under Mayor Harrison would condescend to attempt to create the impression that "the city is very quiet," for that "no crooked work is being done now." Nevertheless, the police do persist in keeping back the news in cases that could in no possible way be affected by being brought to the notice of the news-reading public. For instance, Martin Meyer's jewelry store and gentlemen's furnishing goods establishment at the southwest corner of Clark and Monroe streets was entered by burglars Thursday morning and despoiled of $1,500 handkerchiefs, silk suspenders, and neckwear, etc., to the value of $300. A chump of a "fly-topper" examines the premises, gives his opinion to the effect that the marks on the dust-covered ledge of a Monroe street window were caused by a boy's toes,—and there the matter ends. If all the barefooted boys in the City of Chicago were arrested and required to prove alibis the burglar might (and might not) be caught. Another case is that wherein thieves entered the back door of the private residence of Adolph Riegelman, No. 1306 Indiana avenue, while the members of the family were cooling themselves Wednesday night upon the front steps, and made off with two watches, a small sum of money, a set of jewelry, and other trinkets valued in all at about $150. No mention of these cases have been made by the police officers, though the losers lost no time in letting their losses be known to those from whom assistance might naturally be expected. It cannot be that an injured pride scales the lips of the baffled "coppers."

ACCIDENTS.

THE CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

P. H. Raison, living at No. 1334 Halsted street, and employed on the Eastern Illinois Railroad, had his right shoulder and chest badly crushed between two cars yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the County Hospital, and the doctors who there attended him despair of his recovery.

Christopher Johnson, a former inmate of the Soldiers' Home, 50 years of age, and blind, accidentally walked off the abutment of Randolph street bridge yesterday and fell into the river. He was fished out and taken to the County Hospital. Owing to his age and the shock he received, there is but little hope for his recovery.

Ida Engles, 7 years of age, was accidentally run down Thursday evening by one of W. H. Hutchinson & Son's pop-wagons on Paulina street, near Nineteenth. She was taken to her home, No. 671 West Nineteenth street, and Dr. Mullen, who attended her, found three ribs broken on the right side, and a severe scalp wound.

Yesterday afternoon Andrew Wachter, a boy 8 years old, living at No. 2207 Cottage Grove avenue, jumped on behind a beer-wagon that was passing through Twenty-second street towards Indiana avenue, and, while cutting up some antics, got one of his legs in the spokes, and was drawn up between the wheel and the wagon-box. The boy's body was so tightly wedged in that it was necessary to remove the wheel before he could be extricated. He was carried into a drug-store on the corner of Indiana avenue, and Dr. Steele, who was summoned, found that one leg was terribly mangled, the muscles of the calf being actually torn from their insertion. The boy evinced heroic pluck, and did not once whimper while the wound was being dressed. The physician thinks he will be crippled for life.

STONE'S SEND-OFF.

IT TAKES THE SHAPE OF A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The handsome residence of Mr. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, was the scene last evening of a brilliant reception, given in honor of her son, Mr. H. O. Stone, Jr., who attained his majority yesterday. The young gentleman has just finished his Sophomore year at Yale College, and at present is at home, spending his vacation. The reception given in his honor last evening was a most brilliant affair, and he may well feel proud of his introduction into Chicago society.

The interior of the handsome residence was beautifully decorated with floral pieces, bouquets, etc., which set off the permanent decorations of the home to good advantage. On the mantel in the front parlor were two large banks of flowers, the gifts of friends, and between them was a marble bust of the young host, which was executed at Rome when he was 8 years of age. Directly over the mantel was an oblong plateau of flowers, in the centre of which was the significant figure "21." Beneath it was a handsome crayon portrait of young Mr. Stone, executed by Mrs. Fassett, who has been here on a visit to Mrs. Stone for some two weeks past. It is a most excellent likeness, executed in the highest style of art, and was much admired by all present. Directly over the door between the two parlors was a very large and handsome floral shield bearing the numerals "XXI," the gift of Miss Fannie Doane, daughter of J. W. Doane, Esq. Elegant baskets of flowers were sent in by Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Van Schaack, Mrs. Armour, and others. In the front parlor was a lifelike bust of the late H. O. Stone, Sr., tastefully draped with smilax. In addition to the floral decorations were the exquisit paintings and statuary collected in Europe, including a life-sized statue of "Ione." A case of fragrant pond-lilies were scattered through the rooms, the house was brilliantly lighted from top to bottom, and the scene was a wonderfully pretty one.

The guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Stone and her son, assisted by several lady friends. The hostess did the honors in a charming manner, and every one was made to feel perfectly at home. Although the altitude of the thermometer was

NOT CONDUCIVE TO DANCING,

the young people could not tread the canvas-covered carpets without taking an occasional whirl in the mazy waltz, and John Hand's excellent orchestra was near at hand to encourage them. In the halls were large bowls of punch and sherbet for the thirsty ones, and which were resorted to quite frequently. Later in the evening a fine supper was served by Kinsley, and the arrangement of the tables was quite unique. The floral decoration was the work of Craig.

It was quite late when the guests began to depart, but everything has an end, and Mrs. Stone's reception was no exception to the rule. It will always be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present as a most delightful affair.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith and Mrs. Walter Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Nixon, the Hon. and Mrs. E. B. Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Lloyd, Miss Shreve of Louisville, Mrs. Fassett, Miss Doane of New York, the Misses Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Campbell, Mr. Ben Campbell, the Misses Hamilton, Miss Kelley, the Misses Porter, Mr. Hibbard Porter, the Misses Buell, Miss Maude Howard, Mr. Will Howard, Mr. A. S. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kimball, Mr. Reed Kimball, Mr. Fred Tuttle, Mr. W. L. Perry, Mr. Will Sard, Miss May Bevan, Mr. Arthur Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, the Misses Brown, Mr. Charles McGinnis, Mr. Paul Warren, Mr. John McGinnis, the Miss Alma and Nettie Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mr. John B. Lyon, John B. Lyon, Jr., Miss Emily Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Spruance, Mr. Louis Spruance, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eames, Miss Maggie Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mayor Harrison, Miss Lina Harrison, Miss Gracie Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs, Mr. Charles Schwartz, the Misses Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Will Asay, Mr. Benjamin Lamb, Mr. Ert Tuttle, Mr. Harry Tuttle, Mr. Oil Billings, Mr. Fred Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Henry, Mr. Shreve Badger, Mr. Frank Day, Miss Nina Kent, Miss Nina Warren, Col. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, Miss Marian Mulligan, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., M. Charles Kelley, and Mr. Addison Kelley.

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It was decided to receive the New Orleans "fire laddies" in right royal style. It was stated by several gentlemen present that while all of the visitors were volunteer firemen many of them are old-established and prominent business-men of New Orleans, and their reception should partake of the nature of a public one, as, when Chicago firemen and officials visited New Orleans last winter, the citizens threw open their doors to them, and made them the guests of the city. The same should be done here. It was stated that the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company had tendered a special train to take the Reception Committee and their invited guests as far as Joliet this afternoon to meet the visitors. The Committee will be accompanied by a band of music, and supplied with plenty of wholesome refreshments and cigars. At the depot, on the return, a detachment of forty firemen, of the Chicago fire department, accompanied by a band of music, will meet them as an escort. The march will be over Adams street to La Salle, north to Madison, east to Dearborn, south to Monroe street, and east to the Palmer House. Here the Mayor will make a reception speech, and sundry bowls of champagne punch will be ready to soothe thirsty throats. Then there will also be an evening banquet. Sunday morning the boys are expected to attend church. In the afternoon they will be taken on a brief lake excursion. Monday they will be taken to the Stock-Yards, South Park, the breweries, and points of interest generally. Tuesday the boys will take in the races. For Wednesday morning the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has offered a special train to take the visitors, their guests, and their escorts to Milwaukee, where there will be another round of pleasure. The train leaves at 7:30 in the morning, and will return the same evening.

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Flies and Mosquitoes.

A 15-cent box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats, and mice, the entire season. Druggists.

"Mark Twain" cigars sold by all reputable dealers. Rudolf Seifert, wholesale agent, 183 Clark street.

Cummins leads in first-class dental work at fair prices. 79 State street, corner Randolph.

Buck & Ravner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

SALOON-BONDS.

The Worthless Trash Furnished by City-Hall Employes.

How the State Law Is Violated by the Mayor's Subordinates.

Will "William Schmidt" and "Henry Martin" Show Up?

Statements of One of the Employes in the City-Clerk's Office.

THE TRIBUNE published a few days ago some unpleasant disclosures concerning the way in which City-Hall employés are taking the State bonds required to be given by persons who take out saloon licenses. It was shown that numbers of these bonds were worthless, because the sureties had signed them before even the principal did so, they not knowing whom the principal would be. It was shown that these bonds, thus void, were prepared by persons in the City Clerk's office who knew their worthlessness, and were by them peddled out to intending saloonkeepers at $1 apiece. It was supposed that the disclosure of these facts would induce the Mayor to make an investigation which would stop the practice. But it seems as if such was not to be the case. His inspired organ yesterday denied the correctness of the assertions in THE TRIBUNE as regards the connection of City-Hall employés with these bogus bonds, and then went on to say that, while the bonds were unquestionably bad in most cases, that was the fault of the law, inasmuch as the bond could be executed before any irresponsible notary, as most of them were, and that the City Clerk was required to take such a bond without opportunity to investigate its worth. In view of these efforts to slur over the matter, it becomes necessary for THE TRIBUNE to return to the subject.

THESE STATE BONDS

are in the sum of $3,000. The persons who sign them as sureties must be freeholders; that is, must own land in Cook County, and must be worth $3,000 over and above all their indebtedness. The object of this is, if a saloonkeeper violates his privileges by selling liquor to habitual drunkards or to minors, that those injured thereby may sue on the bond and recover damages. The law is not in all respects perfect; but it provides in its fifth section that this State bond must be "approved by the officer who may be authorized to issue the license." That officer is either the Mayor or some one of his subordinates. It is further provided that the officer taking such bond

MAY EXAMINE ANY PERSON

offered as security under oath, and require him to subscribe and swear to his statement in regard to his pecuniary ability to become such security. Now this provision is constantly violated. The bonds, as a general thing, are not approved by the officer authorized to issue a license, nor does the officer who takes the bond examine the persons offered as security. It is the duty of the Mayor to see that the requirements of the State law are observed by his subordinates; but, as all of whom are now valueless,—not one of which can be sued upon by a person injured,—may be so taken as to give the measure of protection which the law intended they should.

Now, as for

THE GUILTY COMPLICITY

of persons in the City Clerk's office with the issuance of these fraudulent bonds. A reporter of this paper obtained from an employé in the City Clerk's office a list of one hundred bonds, signed by two sureties, William Schmidt and Henry Martin, whose signatures are attested without date by Edward Rummel. If the Mayor desires to inspect that bond, he can obtain it from his subordinate, it is at his disposal. That he will sustain the validity of such a bond, nobody believes.

A reporter got hold yesterday of a bond signed by these same parties,—

WILLIAM SCHMIDT AND HENRY MARTIN,—

which had been furnished by John Matson, who keeps a saloon at No. 378 South Water street,—a resort frequented by Europe, including a life-sized statue of "Ione." A case of fragrant pond-lilies were scattered through the rooms, the house was brilliantly lighted from top to bottom, and the scene was a wonderfully pretty one.

The guests began to arrive about 8 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Stone and her son, assisted by several lady friends. The hostess did the honors in a charming manner, and every one was made to feel perfectly at home. Although the altitude of the thermometer was

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Cummins leads in first-class dental work at fair prices

UCTION SALES.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
and 216 Madison-st.
UCTION!
Y GOODS
PARTMENT.
AR TRADE SALE
y, July 19, 9:30 a. m.
eral important specialties consigned
this sale.
AR.....A Feature.
NETTING.....To Clear.
DATS.....Peremptory.
N, CUTLERY, NOTIONS.
OTICE.
will close our Present Season wh
ur patrons that we shall hold no fur
les in this Department until the com
the Regular Fall Trade, except we
d to make a "special," in which case
be published in these columns.
OPENING TRADE SALE
(FALL SEASON)
- AUGUST - 1881.
ales.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
YERS OF
ts & Shoes
heir interests by attending our
UCTION SALE on
nesday, July 20.
ose out a clean line of Seasona
s, which will include a lot of
rers' Samples in Men's Wear
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
, July 21, at 9:30 a. m.,
LAR WEEKLY SALE OF
ry and Glassware.
G., C., C., Porcelain, and Hotel Ware.
mber Sets,
hite lines of Glassware.
d for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION.
For Sale,
LEGANT HOUSE,
CLOSE AN ESTATE.
residence of the late Chauncey L.
dison, Wis., will be sold at Public
n premises,
rsday, Sept. 1, 1881,
At 10 O'Clock A. M.
is the most eligible in that beautiful
e shore of Lake Mendota, three blocks
Park, embracing about two acres of
of Milwaukee pressed brick, three sto-
a Mansard roof) containing seventeen
laundry, and ample cellar and storage
The house is provided with gas, water,
od sewerage; is roomy and pleasant,
order. Also a tenement on the place
el barn, also good tenant house, both
nay.
is is the most desirable home in the
iginal cost over thirty-five thousand
. Terms: one-fourth cash, and balance
premises at 7 per cent, at option of
tion will be given on application. The
e house will be sold immediately after
house.
M. E. FULLER, } Executors,
EDW. GREGELL, } Madison, Wis.
, FLERSHEIM & CO.
ale 9:30 This Morning,
Chamber Sets,
Household Goods,
sels, Wool, and Ingrain
s,
ots and Shoes,
, Chromos,
e, General Merchan-
&c.
ALSON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL PURITY
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
olutely Pure.
OM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
favorite in leading cities of the world.
aration makes such light, flaky, hot
ious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-
of the ills resulting from heavy indi-
Commended for purity and whole
e Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
BAKING POWDER CO., New York.
CANDY.
PARIS STYLES.
An entirely new confection,
ONLY found at
KRANZ'S, 80 State.
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample
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THE WAYSIDE FLOWER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

A garden entered I, where grows
The myrtle, lily, briar, rose,
With such a wealth of cultured flowers
As crushed the heavy-laden hours
With incense-weighted rare perfume.
The air fringed the ribboned wind,
In smothered pathways hard to find;
The moss-rose tried in vain to hoist
For breath above the garden-moist.
And all around was choked with bloom.

Behold the culture and the pride
That here are growing side by side!
In color, bloom, perfume, each vies
To make itself my sacrifice.
But I'm confused, they're all so sweet;
And so I wander here and there,
And say, "They are so very fair!
Among them all I cannot choose,
Nor shall I find which to refuse.
So rich are they, and so complete."

And so I wander on, at last,
Beyond the garden rich and vast,
And sit down by a brook to think,
When I behold upon the brink
A primrose in a leafy bower.
Pride of the cultured garden-blooms,
Laud I their spices and perfumes,
Bid I each one a long farewell—
To this they are no parallel:
Love I the little wayside flower!
GENESEO, Ill. HENRY LONGFELLOW KISER.

A Big Rattler.

The "boss" rattlesnake was killed a few days ago on Sugar Creek, Harrison County, Missouri. It measured nine feet two inches in length, and nineteen inches around the girth. Twenty-nine rattles were counted.

Mark Twain says he is pleased to have a real good cigar named after him. Rudolf Seifert, 183 Clark, is agent for the now already well-known "Mark Twain."

LITERATURE.

A Romance of the Nineteenth Century—A Curious Book by Mallock.

Handicapped—Baby Rue—Love-Stories—Among the Hills—The Bliss Family.

Unbelief in the Eighteenth Century—Building Eras—The Bible and Atheism.

Bible Handbook—Magazines—Books Received—Literary and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

A ROMANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This is a curious book,—curious because written by an English writer as a story of to-day, and because of the plainness with which it deals with forbidden subjects. Mr. Mallock is not an unknown author. It is but a few years since his "New Republic" startled the literary world as a revelation of the existence of a new genius who would give to novel-writing what it much needed—a new cast and a new direction. His satire was of the keenest, his argumentation close, his illustrations apt, and his style earnest. Moreover, he took his characters from life, borrowed from "Vivian Grey" and "Lothair" the form of his literary bal masque, and then preached pointed lessons with all the vigor of strong, earnest convictions. Otho Laurence, Dr. Jenkinson, Mr. Cope, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Leslie, and Lady Ambrose were speedily recognized, but none the less were their epigrams read and the fidelity of the portraits enjoyed. The "New Republic" was a marked success. In fact, it was *the* literary success of 1878, and was universally read even by those who failed to appreciate the full meaning of the subtitle, "Culture, Faith, and Philosophy in a Country House." Then Mr. Mallock branched off in another direction,—still, however, maintaining the harmonies,—and in a general way continuing the philosophic dissertations of his earlier work. He believed and still believes, probably, that "life is worth living," and forcibly yet clearly gave the reasons for his faith. The spirit of his work was deeply religious, and his firm belief was in the ultimate triumph of the religious principle. Life was something noble and solemn, and he spoke manfully for a revival of faith and a permanent reaction against the materialistic tendencies of the age. And now this earnest champion, entering the lists again to battle for his queen of love and beauty, uses a weapon to which we are unaccustomed, and fills a rôle the meaning of which, frankly, we do not more than half comprehend. His "Romance of the Nineteenth Century" in treatment and characters is more in the style of a work by Feuillet, is more after the method of a caterer of public favor through an appeal to its lower tastes than such a book as would have been expected from so earnest a writer as Mr. Mallock. We have still the same clean-cut sentences, the same lengthy metaphorical analyses, the same abnormally sharp bits of repartee, the same philosophic views of life and praise of religion and religious influences. It is such a book as no one but Mr. Mallock could have written, and yet many will regret that Mr. Mallock should have written it. It is too much in the same vein as a "New Republic" to add to the existing opinions of the author's talent and ability, and there is too open an unveiling of social immorality, too free an unmasking of sins which are wisely kept concealed—however eloquent the language used—to commend the book for general reading. In the "New Republic," its readers will recall some remarks made by Mr. Storks and Mr. Saunders. "Sin, Lord Allen," said Mr. Storks, "is a word that has helped to retard moral and social progress more than anything. Nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so; and the superstitious and morbid way in which a number of entirely innocent things have been banned as sin has caused more than half the tragedies of the world. . . . We think 'it, for instance,' said Mr. Saunders, 'a very sad thing when a girl is, as we call it, ruined. But it is we really that make all the sadness. *She is ruined only because we think she is so.* And I have little doubt that that higher philosophy of the future that is dimly yet surely speaks of will go far, some day, towards solving the great question of women's sphere of action by its recognition of prostitution as an honorable and beneficent profession"—and it is into a world of believers in such stuff as these prating fools discussed over their coffee and cigars that Mr. Mallock introduces us in his last literary venture, a *novel of English society to-day.* Is the author a believer in what these two worthies preached so lustily? Ralph Vernon is a continuation of Otho Laurence, although Miss Walters has no fellowship with Miss Merton. We meet constantly with members of Mr. Saunders' "honorable and beneficent profession," and our philosophic hero enjoys their company more than we do. We have "professional beauties" and married women who live in an atmosphere of intrigue. Husbands conveniently blind, veteran roués, gamblers, and a literary debauché; a disreputable Duchess and several disreputable Lords are included in the cast of this "Romance of the Nineteenth Century." And the heroine—well, to speak mildly, a woman of the world; to say "of the town" sounds coarse, and that is one quality Mr. Mallock knows how to avoid. Miss Walters is a lovely, fascinating English girl, a descendant of a noble family, highly educated, and of unwonted attractions. She wears the mask of a decent, honest girl,—a lady, if you will; in fact, she has been for years the mistress of her elderly betrayer, confesses to living with other men, and consequent infidelity, even in her immorality, and then turns up her eyes, folds her hands, and utters platitudes about love, and sympathy, and higher emotions. Such a character would be repulsive in less skilful hands. The objection here is that it is made the reverse. "She is ruined only because we think she is so," is the superscription over Miss Walter's portrait.

As a story, there is nothing remarkable about this work. Ralph Vernon is a young man of talent, family, and fortune, and "there was many a mother in London of the best and purest type who thought his character so cold, so unprincipled, and so repulsive that he could atone for it only by becoming her daughter's husband." Ralph becomes engaged, runs for Parliament, and is beaten by six votes, then causes a rupture of his engagement by insisting as one condition of his marriage "that any children that might result from it should be brought up Catholics!" His fiancé's family being all fiercely Protestant the rupture was abrupt and decisive. Soon after he became engaged again, and "gave another lady a strong sentimental claim on him," then ended that matter by burying himself in a delightful chateau at Cap de Juan, on the Mediterranean. From here he writes to his intimate friend, Aleck Campbell, to join him. The latter is in love with a young girl who declines to return his affection, but whom he faithfully pursues, seeking to obtain a favorable answer. Ralph knows he is in love, but does not know with whom. He writes to him very philosophically. "Friendship," he tells him. "is always a free gift; and it is always given readily because it is never owed. Love, too, begins as a gift; but a loving woman will never leave it so. Before you know it she will have turned into a debt; and the more she loves the debtor the more oppressively will she extort the utmost farthing from him." Ralph is near Monaco, and writes to his friend from the reading-room at Monte Carlo: "Apropos of the women here," he says, "there is one on the sofa opposit me who is really divinely lovely. Whenever I look up from my writing I am met by her soft, large eyes, half sad and half voluptuous, in their tenderness. She is as different from the women near her as day from night, or rather as the stars from gaslight. She is one of the fallen; I fear there can be no doubt about that; but refinement—even a sort of nobleness—can outlive virtue. There is not a touch of paint on her, and her dress, which fits her perfectly, is strangely simple. If I have any skill in reading the looks of women, there is something of a higher life yet lingering in that soft, pleading face, that she half hides from me by her large crimson fan. Some women have a glance that makes me long to talk to them, just as clear sea-water makes me long to plunge in it." That is a prettily-colored picture of a member of Mr. Saunders' "beneficent profession"! Mr. Vernon dines with the Duchess, Lord Surbiton, and Mr. and Mrs. Grantly, the latter an American beauty. Before Mr. Vernon arrives the Duchess gives this little bit of worldly wisdom to Mrs. Grantly, inquiring as to Mr. Vernon's history: "Never be too curious, my dear, about a friend's history, and then you can always stick up for him with a clear conscience." Col. Stapleton occupies a table near by. He plays the part of villain in the piece. Talk at her Grace's table is somewhat lively. "I *love* Surbiton," said Mrs. Grantly, "I guess I can show you one virtuous woman here. Her morals, I am sure, are strictly unimpeachable. I'll lay you 6 to 1 on them in black-silk stockings.

Lord Surbiton eyed Mrs. Grantly with a look of somewhat sinister gallantry. "If your feet and ankles," he said, "are as lovely as your hands and wrists, I shall proudly pay the bet, even if I have the sad fortune to win it." And now enters on the scene the heroine, member number two of the "beneficent profession." "Standing close to the door was a tall English girl, in company of an elder lady. . . . There was a proud reserve in her graceful movements and attitude which, in a scene like that, seemed at once to distinguish her. She was very pale, with a brow and throat like a magnolia blossom; whilst her lips, in the words of Solomon, seemed by contrast "a thread of scarlet"; and her large, clear eyes were dark as the darkest vice is. She stood there in her pride and glitter like a creature from another world." This is Cynthia Walters' (daughter of Sir Edward Walters) introduction to the characters of the story. Later the two ladies are brought into the Duchess' party. Miss Walters asks Lord Surbiton if "the objects of ambition are the chief objects of life," and receives this epigrammatic answer: "Men in general are the puppets of three forces—ambition, love, and hunger; but love destroys the appetite; ambition destroys love, and fashion absorbs, or at any rate sways, ambition." Vernon, who has begun by admiring Miss Walters, and who desires to make amends for his indelicate passage with the "lady with the red fan," witnessed by the tall English girl, drives them home in his carriage, as they prove to be neighbors who have recently taken the villa next to his own. The way is thus paved for an intimate acquaintance. Meanwhile Campbell arrives to spend a night with his friend. He is traveling to meet the object of his adoration and obtain a final answer, and promises to tell Ralph her name when he returns. The latter visits the Walterses at their home, having known them two days. He comes upon Cynthia unawares, in the garden, and proceeds to make love in a most rapturous manner. He begs leave to call her, "My sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled," and adds, "If I knew that you would never know it, or that knowing you would forgive or forget it, I feel quite sure that I should touch your lips with mine." The garden scene ends somewhat like that in "Faust." "Nearer and nearer to himself he drew his fair companion. She, as if spell-bound, offered no resistance. Presently he was sensible of the warmth of her face close to him: a moment more and he had done what he said he longed to do,—he had kissed her on her proffered lips.

"The touch recalled her to herself. 'Go,' she said, 'go. You don't know what it is you are doing to me.'"

So the story runs along. Col. Stapleton shows Vernon a morocco book of photographs, "Such as in England the police would seize upon," which is the means of revealing to him Cynthia Walters' true character when he finds it in her possession. Meanwhile he goes on falling in love, and in fit of jealousy flirts with Mrs. Grantly, a woman who could kiss with her eyes almost as unequivocally as with her lips. Several times during the afternoon she had already done this with the former; and they had not many minutes been left alone with the teatings before she repeated the operation with the latter." Vernon again visits Cynthia, and in a tête-a-tête in the garden tells of his feelings for her. Her better nature strives for the mastery, and she tries to show him what she really is. She tells him to "beware of her," but he will not listen. Once again she yields to his embrace. "He felt her yield once more like a branch that breaks slowly. Her hand was on his shoulder, and his lips were on hers.

'And is a sister's kiss,' he said, 'all you can ever give me?'

"'All,' she said; 'you must ask for nothing more. . . . You perhaps think me a good woman. Well, shall I tell you the truth? To make me fit to give what you are asking for, you would have first to cast seven devils out of me! . . . I am worse,' she exclaimed in a whisper choked with sobs, 'I am worse, far worse, than any Mary Magdalene!'"

This was plain talk, yet Ralph still failed to understand, and finally she admits: "I am the property, heart and soul, of another." But by an unnatural infatuation his love conquers, and he still is her anxious lover. "You are a complete mystery to me," he says, and she plainly answers: "You must be, I think, a very innocent-minded person, or you would have understood it by this time. . . . Were I were not a lady, I could describe my own character far better and more tersely than you have done, only, unfortunately, the only word I could use is not generally found in a well-bred lady's vocabulary. . . . Come, am I looking well to-night? Why don't you kiss me, and tell me how soft and pretty I am? Isn't that what you say generally when you talk to girls like me?" It is not now possible to misunderstand her. She reveals to him her life—and Col. Stapleton's share in it. After the shock he resolves to help her redeem her life. And here comes in the moral. Ralph is an unbeliever in the beginning. "My unhappiness," he has said, "arises not from having no woman to love, but from having no God to believe in." But now he exclaims: "All my life is turned into one long mute prayer for you. . . . Scales have fallen from my eyes; I see now what I never saw before, and that is the meaning of Christ's love for men,—his longing for their salvation. My sight is very feeble; I am but a poor guide to God." Love for a fallen woman has made a believer out of an infidel. Ralph discovers that Campbell's loved one is no other than Miss Walters herself. The two meet at a masked ball. During a walk in the garden Cynthia faints, and Ralph goes to get some water. He is dressed as a Spanish peddler. Col. Stapleton passes, and Ralph's hatred masters him. He springs for his throat, and the Colonel draws a revolver and shoots him dead. Cynthia is found where Vernon left her, dead of heart disease.

Such is a summary of this book. It may be a picture of English society life. It may be that these English drawing-rooms are filled with Cynthia Walters, Mrs. Cranes, and the like. What good is accomplished by telling of it? Is Mr. Mallock a cynic? Mr. Leslie told us that a cynic was "an inverted confessor, perpetually making enemies for the sake of what he knows to be false." And Vernon himself says that "a cynic is a foolish fellow who either is ignorant, or pretends to be, of a good third of an average man's motives—those that are not contemptible." Mr. Mallock is a devout Catholic, and he has introduced a Catholic priest into this story that he may have an excuse for defending and eulogizing his Church. "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" is a remarkable book, and stands out prominently from among the mass of fiction produced during the year. That it is a satisfactory book is not, in our judgment, true. Neither is it a great one, and for many reasons it is objectionable and unpleasant. Why may be inferred from the synopsis of its contents we have given.

Published in New York by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RECENT FICTION.

"Handicapped" is the title of a collection of six tales by Marion Harland, all of which have been published before separately. Of these stories the author says: "I claim for them little beyond fidelity to Nature, and that they were penned in deep sympathy with the unconscious, and too often (by mankind) unconsidered heroism that makes lowly lives sublime in the sight of God and His angels." These tales have a common object. They record the stories of lives struggling under the weight of burdens too heavy to be borne, yet patiently endured, and of character perfected by sufferng. The stories are necessarily of the kind known as pathetic, and appeal strongly to the reader's sympathies.

—The latest contribution of Miss Nora Perry to American literature includes ten of her choicest stories, in which the loves and lovers of New England are portrayed with grace and insight. These stories are written in a light and animated manner, with clever bits of description, and natural and pleasing terminations. Miss Perry is a charming writer, with a graceful and easy style well adapted for short-story telling. The titles of the ten love stories in this handsome little volume are: Dolly; Christine; After Five Years; An Heiress; Laura and Her Hero; Dick Halliday's Wife; Mr. and Mrs. Meyer; The Charmer Charmed; John Eccleston's Thanksgiving; Margaret Freyer's Heart.

—"Madame Delphine" has been issued in book form and makes a very small volume. It is a story of "Old Creole Days," and takes us again into the unexplored country to which Mr. Cable introduced his readers in "The Grandissimes" and "Old Creole Days." The story is a simple one, yet exquisitly told. A Creole mother, Delphine Carraze, has a daughter Olive. The latter loves Capt. Lemaitre Vigneville, a white man who would marry the quadroon's daughter but for a Louisiana law preventing such nuptials. The mother, so that Olive may marry the man she loves, denies that the girl is her daughter, and dies from grief at her own unmotherly act. She goes to the confessional:

"Bless me, father, for I have sinned." She recites her Ave. Then she hesitates.

"O Olive, my own daughter!"

"She ceased, and was still. Père Jerome waited, but no sound came. He looked through the window. She was kneeling, with her forehead resting on her arms, motionless.

He repeated words of absolution. Still she did not stir.

"My daughter," he said, "go to thy home in peace." But she did not move. He rose hastily, stepped from the box, raised her in his arms, and called her by name.

"Madame Delphine!"

Her head fell back on his elbow; for an instant there was life in the eyes,—it glimmered,—it vanished, and tears gushed from his own and fell upon the gentle face of the dead, as he looked up to Heaven and cried:

"Lord, lay not this sin to her charge!"

—"Among the Hills" is a very ordinary work, negatively good—i. e., good, because it is not positively bad. There is nothing in it to attract especial attention, and there are thousands who suffer as much if not more than Hetty Adams without asking the world to read of their tribulations. The moral is a good one, and the story at least pleasantly and carefully written.

—We are indebted to the publishers of the "No-Name Series" for advance sheets of the latest addition to the series, entitled "Baby Rue." This has been called an "Indian" story, which is a misnomer so far as it implies a classification of this volume with such works as "Ploughed Under" or "Hidden Power," whose sole purpose is to tell how terribly abused the Indians have been by the agents of the United States Government. To a certain extent the Government is arraigned even in "Baby Hue" for its Indian policy, but this is not the main purpose of the novel. It is a romance in which the fortunes and misfortunes of the Leczsinkssky family are mixed up with Pawnees, Semi-noles, and Comanches, the regular army, Phil Kearney, slaves, chiefs, and scouts. It is as much a story of army life as an "Indian story." The little heroine—the infant daughter of Lieut. Leczsinsky and Margaret Cartaret—is captured by the Indians, and the stories of her sojourn among them and of her ultimate rescue furnish the excuse for the scenes of Indian fighting and of camp life written by one who is evidently familiar with these subjects. A brother officer, Lieut. Carson, who was himself at one time in love with Margaret, marries Alahachayna, the daughter of an Indian Chief. It is a rather complicated story of uneven texture, but on the whole well spun out and with carefully selected threads. At times it is thrilling and fascinating, and is on the whole a pleasing work of fiction, dealing with border army life many years ago. The appendix, containing a succinct history of the Leczsinsky family through the middle ages, appears to be out of place, and to add nothing to the merits of the novel itself.

BLISS-FAMILY GENEALOGY.

Mr. J. Homer Bliss, of Norwich, Conn., has just published a limited edition of the family record of the Bliss emigrants who came to this country in 1635. The result of his labors is before us in the shape of a large and handsome volume comprising over 800 pages in fine type, and giving a comprehensive genealogical record of the family for over 325 years. The records given in this work are connected and continuous, and cover thirteen generations bearing the family name, commencing at about 1550, and have occupied over twenty years in compilation. They are as nearly complete and perfect as practicable, treating as they do of 2,325 Bliss families resident in America, comprising about 9,500 descendants bearing the name of Bliss and about the same number in other names. The work was commenced about the year 1845 by Judge Oliver Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., and continued by Mr. Sylvester Bliss from 1848 to 1852, and undertaken by the present compiler in 1876. The family has been traced to one Thomas Bliss, who was born in England about 1550. The name has been traced from the Norman French Blois. The history of the American family begins with the Puritan brothers, George Bliss and Thomas Bliss, Jr., who came to America to escape religious persecution, landing in Boston in 1635. The arrangement of the matter in the book is admirable, and a prominent and peculiar feature is the voluminous index wherein the name of any person mentioned in the book may readily be found. Not only the name of every Bliss given, but also every person intermarrying and every person alluded to incidentally, and every town referred to throughout the volume, so that, if a person's residence is known and his given name forgotten, the town reference in the index will give the desired name. Only 500 copies have been printed of this valuable work, which should be in the hands of every Bliss family and in every public library as a work of reference.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

It reflects credit on the liberal spirit of the Trustees of the Cunningham Lectures, who are members of the Free Church of Scotland, that the lecturer chosen by them for the year 1880 was the Rev. John Cairns, D. D., Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the United Presbyterian College. Dr. Cairns gracefully acknowledges the honor thus done him by representatives of a branch of the Church of Scotland to which he does not belong,—an honor the like of which is common in the free denominational interchange of this country, but somewhat rare in Great Britain. Dr. Cairns' six lectures, now published by Harper & Bros., of New York, together with an Appendix, form a neat little volume of 216 pages. It is the author's object to consider unbelief in the eighteenth century as contrasted with earlier and later history. The first lecture is on unbelief in the first four centuries as contrasted with unbelief in the eighteenth century. The contrasts noticed are, that Christianity then claimed the name of religious liberty; now unbelief; that unbelief was then allied to Polytheism; now separated from all positive religions; and that unbelief then acknowledged Scripture books, but now denies them. The second lecture, which is on unbelief in the seventeenth century, examines the causes of post-reformation unbelief, and characterizes the different forms of it,—Deism, Pantheism, Skepticism. The third lecture presents a historical view of Deism in England in the eighteenth century as set forth by such exponents as Blount, Toland, Collins, Woolston, Tindal, Bolingbroke, Hume, and Gibbon, and discusses the causes of the failure of Deism. In the fourth lecture Dr. Cairns traces the history of unbelief in France; its causes, its phases, its concessions to Christianity. In lecture fifth we have an account of unbelief in Germany, especially in the form of rationalism. The sixth lecture is devoted to unbelief in the nineteenth century, and its expositions by Strauss, Renan, Mill, and others. These lectures are learned and instructive, and will commend themselves to every thoughtful reader. The appendix contains explanatory notes of very high value. The volume, as a whole, is worth much more than its price, which is 60 cents.

—"Building Eras" is the third volume of Dr. Horace Bushnell's "Literary Varieties." The volume is named from the title of the first article, Building Eras in Religion. The second article has the heading, "The New Education." And the following are the titles of the remaining ten articles: Common Schools; The Christian Trinity, a practical truth; Spiritual Economy of Revivals of Religion; Pulpit Talent; Training for the Pulpit Manward; Our Gospel, a Gift to the Imagination; Our Obligations to the Dead; Letter to his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI.; Christian Comprehensiveness. Some of these essays were contributed by the gifted author to leading periodicals; and others were delivered before associations or popular audiences. The admirers of Dr. Bushnell and all thoughtful readers will find the present volume, the most important contents of which have not before appeared in print, not the least interesting and valuable of the works. Like all of his writings, they are eminently suggestive, whether or not the reader assents to all the views propounded in them. As we have before intimated, our country has seldom produced a fresher or more original writer than Dr. Bushnell.

—"The Bible Defended and Atheism Rebuked," is a reply, in paper cover, to Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures, "Mistakes of Moses," "Skulls," "What Must We Do to Be Saved?" The writer is Allan B. Magruder, a lawyer of Stephens City, Va.; E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, are the publishers. Mr. Magruder devotes fourteen chapters to his reply and argument. In many parts the answer to Mr. Ingersoll is direct and convincing. We would not, however, indorse some positions of the writer. He exposes many of Mr. Ingersoll's assumptions; and the fallacy of his arguments he clearly shows in a multitude of cases by reason and facts. But occasionally he assumes untenable positions, as when he maintains that sheol and hades mean the grave. There is hardly an instance of such a meaning in the whole Bible. Hades and sheol are used either to denote the world of departed spirits or the place of future punishment; more frequently the former than the latter. This little book was written after Mr. Magruder had signified his readiness to meet Mr. Ingersoll in public debate, and had received no reply through many months. It ought to be read by those who have read Mr. Ingersoll's lectures.

—T. & T. Clark, of Edinburg, in publishing their series of Handbooks for Bible Classes, among which is a commentary on the Westminster Confession of Faith, by the Rev. John Hanna, is doing a good service to the Christian public. A question might be raised in regard to the propriety of calling such a volume a Handbook for Bible-Classes. But passing this, we venture to say that the exposition of the Confession before us, though very brief, is among the most satisfactory we have met with. The difficulties are in the subjects rather than in the author's methods of treating them. It is not to be supposed that a long Confession of Faith, written more than two hundred years ago, when Biblical exegesis was far less advanced than at present, would precisely express at all points the views even of all Calvinistic Presbyterians at this day. One author seems to accept without scruple the entire Confession as he understands it. This, however, is far from being true of all ministers in the Free Church of Scotland or in the Presbyterian Churches of the United States. We commend the volume by Mr. McPherson to all thoughtful and candid readers.

R. W. P.

MAGAZINES.

The numbers of the *Living Age* dated July 2 and July 9 contain articles on "Some National Characteristics of European Society"; "A Last Word on Disraeli"; "Boycotted"; "Sir Henry Taylor on Carlyle's 'Reminiscences'"; "The Visions of Sane Persons"; "Mattie; the History of an Evening"; "The Wit and Humor of Lord Beaconsfield"; "The Revision of the New Testament"; "A Japanese Bride"; "A Pilgrimage to Cyprus in 1395-'96"; "The Shut-Up Houses"; with an installment of "The Frere's," by Mrs. Alexander, and the usual amount of poetry.

Macmillan's Magazine for July has the following table of contents: "From the Cambridge Lecture-Rooms: Boscparte," by Prof. J. R. Seeley; "The Portrait of a Lady," by Henry James, Jr., Chapters XXXIX.—XLII.; "A Peep at French Schools," by Jams Bonar; "A Sunflower"; "Othello at the Lyceum"; "Work-House Infirmaries," by Stanley Lane-Poole; "The First English Poet," by William Allingham; "In Wyoming," by Prof. Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., LL.D., etc.

The *Fortnightly Review* for July has the following contributed articles: "Conciliation with Ireland," by the Editor; "Atman," by Frederick Pollock; "Italy: Her Home and Foreign Policy," by A. Gallenga; "Victor Hugo's New Volumes," by George Saintsbury; "Compound Political Heads," by Herbert Spencer; "Denmark," by Sir David Wedderburn, M. P.; "Technical Education in Saxony," by B. Samuelson, M. P.; "The Land Laws," by Sir Robert Torrens; "Bimetallism and Free Trade," by Emile de Laveleye.

The opening article in the *Nineteenth Century* for July is by James Anthony Froude, and is entitled "The Early Life of Thomas Carlyle." The paper is an interesting one, and is mainly composed of letters to Carlyle from his mother, his father, Irving, and others. When hesitating as to what career he should choose, Irving wrote:

I pray that you may prosper in your legal studies, provided only you will give your mind to take in all the elements which enter into the question of the obstacles. But remember, it is not want of knowledge alone that impedes, but want of instruments for making that knowledge available. This you know better than I. Now, my view of the matter is, that your knowledge, likely very soon to surpass in extent and accuracy that of most of your compeers, is to be made salable, not by the usual way of adding friend to friend, which neither you nor I are enough gifted to do, but by your own. Known you must be before you can be employed. Known you will not be for a winning, attracting, accommodating man, but for an original, commanding, and rather self-willed man. Now, establish that last character, and you take a far higher grade than any other. How are you to establish it? Just by bringing yourself before the public as you can find and suit for your no-tions. Get them tongue; upon every subject get them tongue, not upon law alone. You cannot at present get them either utterance or indirectly, even through your friends. Your utterance is not the most favorable. It convinces, but does not persuade, and it is only a very few (I can claim the praise for myself) that it fascinates. Your audience is worse than generally (I exclude myself) unphilosophical, unthinking driveiers who lie in wait to catch you in your words and who give you little justice in the recital, because you give their vanity or self-esteem little notice, or even mercy, in the rencontre. Therefore, my dear friend, some other way is to be sought for. Now pause, if you be not convinced of this conclusion. If you be, we shall proceed to the next step, read again, and you will see it just, and as such admit it. Now, what way is to be sought for? I know no other than the press. You have not the pulpit as I have, perhaps, fortunately, have the advantage. You have not good and influential society. I know nothing but the press for your purpose. None are so good as these two, the Edinburg *Review* and *Blackwood*. Therefore, do not start away and say, The one I am not fit for, the other I am not willing for. Both pleas I refuse. The Edinburg *Review* you are perfectly fit for; not yet upon law, but upon any work of mathematics, physics, general literature, history, and politics, you are as ripe as the average of their writers. *Blackwood's Magazine* presents bad company, I confess; but it also furnishes a good field for fugitive writing and good introductions to society on one side of the question. This last advice, I confess, is against my conscience, and I am inclined to blot it out, for did I not feel satisfied that you were to use your pen for your conscience I would never ask you to use it for your living. Writers in the encyclopedias, except of leading articles, do not get out from the crowd; but writers in the *Review* come out at once and obtain the very opinion you want,—opinion among the intelligent and active men in every rank, not among the sluggish savans alone.

June, 1817, he wrote to his mother:

It gives me pleasure to hear that the bairns are at school. There are few things in this world more valuable than knowledge, and youth is the period for acquiring it. With the exception of the religious and moral instruction which I had the happiness of receiving from my parents, and which I humbly trust will not be entirely lost upon me, there is nothing for which I feel more grateful than for the education which they have bestowed upon me. Sandy was getting fond of reading when he went away. I hope he and Aitken will continue their operations now that he is at home. Time cannot be imagined a more honest way of employing spare hours. My way of life in this place is pretty much the same as formerly. The school is doing well, and my health through the mercy of the Universal Father, I have little intercourse with the natives here, but there is no dryness between us. We are always happy to meet and happy to part

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

An Attempt Among the Boss Bakers to Organize a Corner on the Article.

The Varied Interests Involved Likely to Frustrate Their Monopolistic Scheme.

Some Statistics of the Business, Showing a Fair Profit at Present Prices.

The question of the price, weight, and quality of bread is one which comes so near to the pockets of every reader that the recent movement of the bakers to form an association "for the protection of their interests" is worth looking into. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday gave an account of a meeting of the boss bakers on the previous day, at which it was resolved to draw up a scale of prices to be agreed upon by all members of the Boss Bakers' Association. It goes without saying that these prices were to show an increase on the present figures. Not only the loaf of bread, but the bun, the cake, the roll, the cracker, and even the toothsome but indigestible pie was to be raised in price. It was stated at the meeting that flour, butter, lard, sugar, coal, and labor had all advanced, while the price of bread and cakes remained as of old, and to this the manufacturers strongly objected.

Yesterday a reporter interviewed a number of the leading bakers, and tried, with comparatively little success, to obtain from them figures showing the actual cost of their products today as compared with the figures of six months or a year ago. One gentleman, representing one of the largest wholesale bakeries, furnished

SOME STATISTICS.

He said that, while the prices of bread and crackers were the same as in January last, the best patent flour had advanced 50 cents per barrel, while common flour, for which his firm paid $5.40 in January, now cost $6.50. The price of lard had doubled within six months; in January it was six cents per pound, while it now sells in bulk at 12½ to 13 cents. The statement made by a speaker at the meeting that butter had advanced 10 to 15 per cent did not hold good, for he could now buy, for 12 cents, butter for which he paid 17 cents per pound in January last. The advance on sugar was 10 to 15 per cent. Last year his firm contracted for their supply of coal at $4.90 per ton; this year they had to make a contract for the same quality of fuel at $5.75. The advance in wages he estimates at 15 to 20 per cent. The journeymen got a raise of $2 per week a couple of months ago, and he understood they wanted still more.

It appeared that, on Monday last, the price of Vienna bread was advanced a cent per loaf. The ordinary retail price in this firm is sold in retail stores at five cents per one-pound loaf. This bread is sold by the manufacturers to the peddlers at four cents—15 per cent off. They sell it to the storekeepers for four cents flat, and the percentage

PAYS THEM FOR THEIR TROUBLE

and the maintenance of horses and wagons. The retailer makes a cent clear on each loaf, or 25 per cent on his investment. This percentage, considering that capital is consummated and the money turned over within twenty-four hours, seems a good deal to a hungry man, or to the hard-working laborer who has half a dozen mouths to fill, but it must be considered that the amount handled is small, the cost involved very little, and that there are probably expenses in the way of wrapping-paper, not to speak of the services of a delivery team.

The better quality of bread, which retails at seven cents per loaf, is manufactured from flour costing $7.50 per barrel, being the best quality of patent flour made. The bread is peddled out at six cents,—15 per cent off,—and on this the retailer makes one cent, or 16⅔ per cent on the cost price. With regard to the common rye bread, the gentleman said he knew that prices were a good deal disorganized. There were bakers of every nationality,—German, Scandinavian, Polish, and Bohemian,—who kept little stores. These men bought their bread every night, employing sometimes a boy or youth as an assistant, but more often doing all the work themselves. They delivered their bread and other products, while their wives tended store, and they could undersell anybody who worked on a different and more expensive system. For this and other reasons, it seemed to the gentleman interviewed that a general concert of action in the direction of higher figures could not be secured. There were

TOO MANY VARIED INTERESTS INVOLVED,

and he believed also that one at least of the larger dealers had declared he would not join with the others. If this were the case, there would be no advance in prices.

With regard to the labor question, another baker said he had heard for the first time at the meeting of Friday evening that the journeymen contemplated a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. There was no reason why it might be arranged, if the bosses and the men got together and talked the thing over between themselves. But it was impossible to make headway in any other way toward cutting down the hours of work. Bread has to go through a series of processes, requiring a considerable length of time, and these processes could neither be hastened nor retarded by artificial means, without damage to the product. It had to be looked after all the while, from the moment the process of manufacture was begun until it was taken from the oven. The many changes of the seasons rendered it impossible to equalize the time required, which would be more or less according to the temperature and surroundings. He thought that the men employed in the wholesale and larger retail bakeries had

LITTLE GROUND OF COMPLAINT

as this score, but that some of the smaller Germans and other foreign bakers worked their men too long, and did not pay them enough. In these places the journeymen generally boarded and lodged with the boss, and received $4 or $5 per week in addition. It was customary to get them up and start them to work during the nights on certain stages of the manufacture, after which they would go to bed again for an hour or two to "spunge" it, and then the dough was ready for further treatment. These men had no regular hours, and, practically, worked all the time, and the dissatisfaction, if any existed, probably among this class.

A German baker, whose trade includes the manufacture of pies, cakes, and "sweet goods" generally, said he could not see any reason for any movement to advance prices, except that he knew the wholesale figures on pies had been advanced from 12 to 15 cents. He thought, on general principles, that the bakers ought to get better prices on their small goods, in consequence of the advance in the materials used, but his customers were of a class to whom

EVERY CENT WAS A CONSIDERATION,

and if prices were raised they would either quit using the goods or make their own. It might be all very well to advance the price of Vienna bread, but the public would not stand it, and those who could not would fall back on the cheaper kinds. But when it came to charging more for the staple article, there would probably be a considerable amount of grumbling, and the thing would not work, because the entire trade could not be united.

SOMETIME.

For The Chicago Tribune.

"Far out of sight, while shadows still enfold us,
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide;
And of its bliss there's naught more wondrous told us
Than these few words: 'Ye shall be satisfied.'

While years sigh o'er the graves of other years,
While suns grow bright and dim in East and West,
And rifts of moonlight hover o'er the earth.
The soul seeks, ever seeks, in unseen spheres,
Some whither joy it longs to claim as guest—
Resting whate'er it hold at little worth.

When Time broods o'er some joy whose grave is made,
Can Hope's fair flowers at once take root and grow
In sod yet drenched with Sorrow's bitter tears?
Does Sweet Content abide, all unafraid,
When bitter storm-winds round her fiercely blow?
Can she by smiling hide her Earth-born fears.

One thought soars high above, whose snowy wings
Form the one flesh of light in depths of shade;
List to its song, so sweet to mortal ears:
"When Death to Life her silent blessing brings,
Content will soothe the heart on Earth distressed,
And this must satisfy the soul that hears.

IDA EATON.

A Famous Professor.

Special Letter to London Globe.

Death has claimed another of his arch enemies,—a prince in the healing art. Nine long years had the grim visitor been hacking with his scythe at a stalwart vitality he has just succeeded in conquering. Prof. Skoda died last week, after sufferings which would have worn out most men in a short time. Racking gout, suffocating asthma, and agonizing heart-disease were among the great physician's hourly companions; but with martyrdom there

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all on account of their dress. One could safely wear what the other couldn't. Three hours later I saw them again in the bathing pavilion at Brighton Beach, costumed for the surf. The stout one had gained greatly on the spare one in appearance, but was still a little behind. Miss Thin had evidently prepared her wardrobe carefully for this visit, and her bathing-dress, like her traveling-dress, was in the latest style. As she emerged from her dressing-room she was scrumptious, indeed. The costume was of cream white twilled flannel, trimmed with red, and unlike the baggy, shapeless things usually donned for the water, was gauged to fit the shoulders in back and front. It opened in a point at the neck, under a narrow, reversed collar, filled in with a ruffle of red flannel. At the bottom was a finishing band of red three inches wide. Puffed elbow-sleeves terminated in self-ruffle edged with a red band, and the full-gathered trousers came just below the knee. A heavy red woolen tassled cord girdled her small waist. On her head a cap of red rubber cloth was jauntily placed. Her stockings were also red, and on her feet were cloth slippers. The feminine reader, by going carefully over this description, will be able to understand that, while dry, Miss Thin was very jaunty and fine. Her extremities, from knees to toes and from elbows to fingers, were of a pipe-stem slenderness, to be sure; but the rest of her body was filled out with the shirrings, puckerings, and other contrivances, so that she was bewitching in the highest degree. When Miss Thick came out, and wasn't she a smasher! Nothing of the Mother Hubbard sort—no, indeedy! She wore a woven bathing suit, of the sort I had seen in the stores, but had supposed no woman would dare to appear in. It was striped like a zebra, in black and dark gray, but the lines ran lengthwise, and therefore had the effect of reducing her size. It was sleeveless, and her plump, tapering, dimpled arms were as smooth as wax. It was rounded out in the neck to show the whiteness and plumpness of the place where her shapely neck joined the trunk. Her face was lovely. For the cool sea air had already driven out the heated flush, and her black hair was closely coiled at the back of her perfect head. The woven skirt clung to her figure, which was held in shape by one of the netted corsets in vogue this summer. From a point several inches below the smallest line of her waist, and reaching not quite to her knees, were trousers of dark gray flannel. Long stockings of the same striped material as the skirt completed the suit, for she wore no shoes. Indecent, say you? Not more so than many a stage costume that you see without wincing.
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WOMAN.

How a Plump Damsel Triumphed Over Her Somewhat Emaciated Companion.

Coney Island Bathing-Houses Not the Exclusive Places They Are Thought to Be.

A Paris Newspaper Yarn About an American Bride and Her Lover Bold.

The Interesting Circumstances Connected with a Senator's Wooing and Wedding.

Philadelphia Furnishes a Romance Composed of Two Men, One Woman, and a Park.

Marriage of a Sultana—A Psychological Wonder—Remarks at Weddings, Etc., Etc.

HER ANSWER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

My heart cries for you, but my lips are mute;
My master-hand can mend a shattered flute?
My Prince, I loved you well—too well, I trow;
For what does love o'er bring but heavy wo?

The summer sweet has fled with star and sheen,
The drifting snow is deadly cold I ween;
And what can make a dead rose bloom again—
What falling tears, what grand despairing pain?

Across the bitter space I cry to you:
(Ah! Love must ever wear the thorn and rue!)
I hold out empty arms of grief and loss—
(We reach the light thro' shadow of the cross).

I dare not meet your glowing sombre eyes—
Thro' sorrow I have grown most sadly wise;
I dare not feel your lips as warm as wine—
My Prince, was not that summer half divine?

That summer dead, with dawns of amethyst,
And sunsets which the crimson sun had kissed;
The nights that blossomed into purple bloom,
With lilies sweaing, starry, in the gloom?

The warm, sweet fragrant hours—ah! what hath life
Brought to you half so sweet in all the strife?
And now we walk apart with empty hands,
And winter broods o'er all the barren lands.

My Prince, what lore can put the thrilling note
Of riant song into a dead bird's throat?
What rapturous longing, what remorseful wo,
Can make Love breathe—that died long months ago?

FANNY DRISCOLL.

TWO WOMEN BATHERS.

Writing from New York, a correspondent says: It has been bubbling, seething, sputtering hot here. I went to Coney Island yesterday, partly to let my body get cool and partly to see what was going on in the fashion line down there. On the way, in a parlor-car, I saw a party who were evidently not excursionists for a day, but were going to one of the big hotels for a longer stay. The interesting member was a girl, whose traveling dress illustrated the latest fashion in that line. Her dress was made of thin woolen stuff, a great deal like French bunting, dark drab in its main color, and bordered with a stripe of bright Madras hues about four inches wide. This gay border made the girl a conspicuous object, but she happened to be a genteel, shy, slender creature, as well as pretty, and the bright color was simply striking on her, while on some persons it would have been appallingly loud. What is sauce for one goose in fashion isn't always sauce for another goose. The stripe was lavishly used for plaited flounces, of which there were three on the skirt; and there was also a tunic with some of the stripe on it. The tunic was deep, forming a double apron draped in a curve of numerous folds. The skirt trimming reached up to the knees, and then came two kerchiefs, sewed together, and shirred up the line of the centre, dividing away from the front, and draped far over the hips in upward folds. Crossing the upper part of the tablier, and curving over the hips, were stripe-bordered paniers, which lost themselves in the bouffant drapery. The waist was a neat-fitting basque, with a plaited postilion back; and the stripe bordered the basque, formed the collar and cuffs, and fancifully garnished the waist. The wearer looked like a bird of bright but dainty plumage. The brilliant hues so lavishly used on her traveling costume only made her piquant, and not at all conspicuous. Besides, the puffiness of the style in which the material was made up gave her a soft roundness which no girl of five feet ten in hight and and only a hundred pounds in weight can ever present without clothes. In the same car was a young woman two inches shorter, and six inches thicker. She had a handsomer face than the other, but at this time was very far from being attractive. Her costume did not have half so much gay coloring, yet it struck the eye as vulgar. Still, it was right in the fashion. The principal feature was a Mother Hubbard cloak of gray mohair, sober enough in itself, and not tweakingly ornamented with bits of red ribbon. The trouble about it was that its shape was unbecoming, for it displayed her thickness at the utmost and hid the redeeming taper to her waist. She ought to have known better than to put on such a garment. Though not more than 25, she had the outline of a fat old dowager. She carried a fiery red satin parasol, which imparted a repulsive redness to her face, already hot from the weather, and on the back of her head was a bright cardinal straw hat, almost a foot high, surrounded by a huge wreath of brilliant ostrich feathers, and red-lined in its brim. Now, the handsomer of these two females was almost repulsive to look at, while the other was highly attractive, and all on account of their dress. One could safely wear what the other couldn't. Three hours later I saw them again in the bathing pavilion at Brighton Beach, costumed for the surf. The stout one had gained greatly on the spare one in appearance, but was still a little behind. Miss Thin had evidently prepared her wardrobe carefully for this visit, and her bathing-dress, like her traveling-dress, was in the latest style. As she emerged from her dressing-room she was scrumptious, indeed. The costume was of cream white twilled flannel, trimmed with red, and unlike the baggy, shapeless things usually donned for the water, was gauged to fit the shoulders in back and front. It opened in a point at the neck, under a narrow, reversed collar, filled in with a ruffle of red flannel. At the bottom was a finishing band of red three inches wide. Puffed elbow-sleeves terminated in self-ruffle edged with a red band, and the full-gathered trousers came just below the knee. A heavy red woolen tassled cord girdled her small waist. On her head a cap of red rubber cloth was jauntily placed. Her stockings were also red, and on her feet were cloth slippers. The feminine reader, by going carefully over this description, will be able to understand that, while dry, Miss Thin was very jaunty and fine. Her extremities, from knees to toes and from elbows to fingers, were of a pipe-stem slenderness, to be sure; but the rest of her body was filled out with the shirrings, puckerings, and other contrivances, so that she was bewitching in the highest degree. When Miss Thick came out, and wasn't she a smasher! Nothing of the Mother Hubbard sort—no, indeedy! She wore a woven bathing suit, of the sort I had seen in the stores, but had supposed no woman would dare to appear in. It was striped like a zebra, in black and dark gray, but the lines ran lengthwise, and therefore had the effect of reducing her size. It was sleeveless, and her plump, tapering, dimpled arms were as smooth as wax. It was rounded out in the neck to show the whiteness and plumpness of the place where her shapely neck joined the trunk. Her face was lovely. For the cool sea air had already driven out the heated flush, and her black hair was closely coiled at the back of her perfect head. The woven skirt clung to her figure, which was held in shape by one of the netted corsets in vogue this summer. From a point several inches below the smallest line of her waist, and reaching not quite to her knees, were trousers of dark gray flannel. Long stockings of the same striped material as the skirt completed the suit, for she wore no shoes. Indecent, say you? Not more so than many a stage costume that you see without wincing. Besides, the bathing arrangements at Coney Island now provide not only a separate part of the pavilion for women, but a covered passageway to the water, so that one is not subjected to male scrutiny, except when the receding surf momentarily uncovers you. But Miss Thick got a severe looking-over by about fifty of her own sex, and she seemed to like it, for of course she knew she was showing to the best possible advantage. Her form would have been perfection if twenty pounds lighter, and the slight superabundance of flesh was hardly apparent in the light striped costume of dark colors, contrasted with which was the fine skin of her face, arms, and neck. There was no doubt about it, she was almost as attractive now as the less abounding Miss Thin. She glanced covertly at the younger girl, and doubtless there was a feeling of rivalry, strangers though they were. This is the kind of a sex we are.

AN IDYL AT THE LOUVRE.

A Paris correspondent says: Isabel is a foreign flower, a production of the Western Continent, but whether from the great Republic of the North or from one of the little Republics of the South I shall not be precise. Is she pretty? That is a question never positively answered. At first sight, you would say not a bit; after a half-hour's acquaintance most people pronounce her "adorable." She was brought to Paris by a fond yet astute mother two or three winters back, and made for herself more enemies and more friends than any young person of 20 or thereabouts had ever before made in the same time. There were suitors, too, and serious ones, for Isabel was wealthy, and might have married a title with a fortune, so that society wondered how she fixed her choice upon Mr. E., a man of twice her age, not at all rich, anything but an Adonis, near-sighted, and, by way of climax to his disadvantages, an astronomer, whose every thought is directed to celestial economy. That he should have snapped at the match was quite natural, but that she could have consented still remains incomprehensible. It was quite a happy household from their wedding-day until they recrossed the Atlantic—that is, until the mother and daughter recrossed it, for the husband has gone on a scientific mission eastward—not the shadow of a misunderstanding crossed their threshold. But Isabel was a fantastic being; she was not satisfied with the platonic tenderness of her spouse, and so, while he was busied in search after the missing Pleiade, studied the theory of "Les Atomes Crochues," as developed in a treatise which, unfortunately, is now out of print, and more's the pity, eventually finding her kindred atom in the person of Gaston ——, a handsome young gentleman not exclusively devoted to star-gazing. The result was inevitable, but that was merely an incident in the comedy on which I lay no stress, as the sequel alone entitles it to notice. Where they were to meet was the gravest question; she feared the indiscretion of a servant if his rooms were the place of rendezvous; his too frequent visits might awaken Paul—the husband's name is Paul—from his reveries. They chose an apartment in the building of which a portion is still left by the Magasins du Louvre for the accommodation of some of the former patrons of the hotel, so called. It was nice and convenient, as Madame could drive to the door of the shop, make just enough purchases to serve as a blind, go out of the other door, run upstairs, and, after a too short interview with her Gaston, come back and beg her husband, who always waited patiently in the coupé outside, to excuse her "for keeping mon petit chon so long awaiting." Paul smiled and said: "Never mind, love, I was quite interested with a new pamphlet" (he was flattered immensely at the endearing appellation "little cabbage!" not being accustomed to such a tender title, as his family and schoolmates used to call him "little pig," allusively to the incorrectness of his attire. And so it went on for nearly a year, and nobody was the wiser, and then something called Gaston to the Provinces, where he was obliged to remain three months, to the despair of Isabel, who was seriously contemplating the engagement of a substitute, when her maid brought into her tea-rose satin-hung boudoir a letter from the absent one. He would be back to-morrow by the 12:40 a. m. train, and, "at 2 p. m., where you know, with a thousand kisses." The letter was dated on the day before; and it was then 1 p. m., and there was no time to be lost in vain preparations. She was dressed in a jiffy. "Where are you going, darling?" asked Paul, who entered just as she put on her bonnet. "To the Louvre; will you go with me?" "No, not to-day; I—" She was in her carriage, and had indicated the Galérie Marengo before Paul could finish his explanation. Ten minutes earlier Gaston had preceded her up the stairs; it was an "Exposition day," and the shop was so crowded that it did not heed the cry: "Monsieur! Monsieur!" of one of the clerks. He passed the threshold of the abode of bliss, and had scarcely remarked that on the looking-glass was a label marked "11,000 francs," when the door opened and Isabel was in his arms. Suddenly a strange, creaking, noise was heard, accompanied by a species of trembling in the floor. Isabel started, drew aside the curtain which separated the boudoir from the bedroom, and saw, slowly rising through a trap-door, first the head, then the shoulders, finally the entire body of the scientist, with whom were an aunt and niece of the same from the Provinces, and a shop-boy bearing an enormous bundle. Yet the features of the worthy astronomer were not stern or severe; he never glanced toward the boudoir, but, concentrating all his attention upon the chamber furniture, calculated with the clerk and the dowager the price of a similar arrangement for "Suzanne's wedding installation, which, as the old lady insisted, must not exceed 5,000f." "My dear girl," added Paul, "I recommend you particularly the bedstead; it is of a chaste and elegant design." Suzanne blushed modestly. Till then the clerk had discreetly kept out of the back room, and was debating what to do, when an invisible hand drew him thither, and Gaston, quivering with rage, asked the meaning of this intrusion, and how he got in. "By the lift," said the clerk, and then explained that during the Vicomte's absence the shop had hired all the second floor of the hotel for its furnishing department, and had not notified the former tenant, of whose address the manager was ignorant. "Nothing but brass can save us," thought Gaston, and, recommending Isabel to remain, he immediately pulled his hat down over his eyes and pretended to be engaged in measuring the walls. Paul and his relative entered. "Isabel!" exclaimed the trio; "my dear aunt," exclaimed Isabel, embracing her with effusion. "How comes it that you are here?" asked the husband, who had a vague idea that he had met her somewhere. "I wanted to surprise Suzanne," replied the wife, who, by this time, was as cool as a cucumber. "And M. de ——?" put in the old lady, who recognized Gaston at once, for their estates are adjoining near Caen. Gaston covered his face and begged that no one would expose his humiliation; "he had lost his fortune at the gambling table; he must earn his living now, and was a mere employé; madame had kindly feigned not to know him; might he trust that the others would be equally charitable?"

Paul was not quite persuaded; the story, if *ben trovato*, did not seem *vero*, and he frowned incrediously, although the real shopman, who had been tipped handsomely by my hero, did come opportunely to the rescue, sending Gaston down by the lift to the lower story, where, he said, he was wanted by the chief upholsterer. Paul determined that a thorough ventilation should be made, and so next morning, bright and early, proceed to the Louvre and inquired for a clerk named Gaston. "You will find Monsieur Gaston at the glove counter," answered the discreet personage who stands near the entrance, and to whom the delicate situation had been confided. Sure enough there he was, and it was he who, with an engaging smile, tried a pair of Derbys on the hand of the jealous astronomer. Paul was staggered, and he was still more shaken when he came back in the afternoon, and when, after a fortnight, he found the man whom he feared might be his rival always at his post. Gaston had been as wise as a serpent; he foresaw what might and what did happen, and stuck bravely to his place for a whole month, during which time the loss of his fortune was spread about and the élegantes came in shoals to buy from their former guest. Yet, when a man has a revenue of 100,000 francs per annum he cannot go on indefinitely as a counter-jumper, wherefore he took another person, his notary, into confidence, and the announcement of a wealthy relative's death at last restored M. de —— to that society of which he used to be so brilliant an ornament. All this happened last November, and there never has been any outward and visible sign that Paul had learned the truth of the matter, but Madame and Monsieur have traveled in opposite directions, and, as tongues have begun to wag since their departure, society doubts whether either of them will return until something more original shall have caused this incident to be forgotten.

A SENATOR'S LOVE-MATCH.

Says a Washington correspondent: The rumor that Mr. Tyner had resigned as First-Assistant Postmaster-General, and that George E. Spencer, of Alabama, was to succeed him, opens the way for narrating a bit of romance in his matrimonial career. Nearly four years ago the public was informed of a very quiet wedding at St. Bernard's, in New York, Mr. Spencer being the contractor on one side, and Miss Nunez on the other, and then came the sudden departure for Deadwood, the seat of Spencer's warlike operations in mining stocks. His bride was a beauty of the Spanish type, very accomplished, and received some gorgeous wedding gifts. That story, however, about her mother being a Cuban is all wrong, as the writer happens to know. She came of good old North Carolina stock. Her maiden name was Loring, and we no sooner change this name to Nunez than the romance begins to gather about the lady Spencer married.

The brothers of Mrs. Nunez were both celebrities of the Old North State in their day. The elder, Thomas, was the founder of the Wilmington *Herald* sixty odd years ago, and died since the War, after a life of great activity. The youngest brother, and the particular favorit of his sister, was William, a fine old, chivalrous gentleman, very fond of ladies and soldier's epaulets, and devoted to his sister. Mr. Nunez, a gentleman of Portuguese blood and great wealth, wooed and won this sister on one of his visits to North Carolina, and carried her away to set off the beauty of his orange groves in Florida. This was about the time the Mexican war broke out. William went into the service chiefly consoled during camp life by his sister's promise that the first child should be named for him. Much to his disappointment, the child was one of the kind that "doesn't count," as Mr. Dombey would have remarked. William fought and hoped. In due course of time there were symptoms that the wish of his heart was to be gratified at last; and, under the ambition of leaving a glorious name for the little one to carry after him, he fought so bravely and furiously at the storming of Monterey that they pinned a Major's epaulets to his shoulders. Imagine, after all this, the cold chill that ran down the Major's spine when the news came that it was a girl. This was getting too monotonous for the patient warrior. He couldn't be walking into the cannon's mouth on probabilities; so he held his sister to her promise that the next one should be named for him. And named it was. Twenty-seven years later, when the minister called her "May" at the altar, as she held out her hand to George Spencer, she corrected him with the remark that she had been christened "William Loring."

Well, the doughty Major condescended, out of regard for the youngster's beauty, to take a great deal of interest in his namesake, and, as she developed into a handsome and brilliant woman, he made her his special *protege*. He not alone looked after her education, but took her on a long ramble through the Holy Land and his particular weakness, the Orient. In fact, he acted for all the world as if he did not, in spite of that little disappointment of some years back. A gentleman named Morgan married another niece of the Major's, and, with his wife's assistance (notice how delicately this is put), kept a tony boarding-house in Clinton place, New York, during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, and it became headquarters for the Virginia and North Carolina families who visited New York. Here the two Nunez sisters, one of whom later married a Mr. Reed, and the present Mrs. Spencer, lived and dazzled, and entertained. Miss May (short for Major) was the name she always went by among her friends. Both the sisters were very accomplished. Mrs. Reed singing then a clear, powerful contralto to the Major's soprano. Miss May had various other attractions besides music, such as a tall, graceful figure, handsome manners, lovely brunet features, and a wealth of glorious black hair, not to mention an easy command of Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Among her admirers at that time was Maj. Kelley, late Mayor of Richmond, one of the guests of the house. History doesn't state how near he came to spoiling Spencer's mission, but we know that the brunet Major survived, and that Kelley soon afterward laid the foundation of his fortunes by marrying Miss Davis, a wealthy Jewess of Petersburg.

Miss May took her father's place in the New York Post-Office, which he had been compelled to accept after the War wrecked his splendid fortune in Florida. Later she took to the stage, doing minor business with the Fifth Avenue company till Spencer came along and rescued her from the uncertainties of a footlight career.

"Well, after all, he's not such a bad sort of fellow," remarked Senator Ransom one day in conversation with the writer. "He's very self-willed and obstinate in committee over something he wants done; but on all other matters he is rather obliging. He certainly has some strong points of character, which, under better cultivation, could be made very useful." Just so. A man who can send himself twice to the United States Senate, then make money in Deadwood, and finally wed a famous beauty with a $3,000 diamond ring, is "a fool of quality" at least. Mrs. Spencer would be a decided acquisition to Washington's social life.

OUTLINES OF A ROMANCE.

"You would hardly believe it," said a Philadelphia park guardsman, who was conspicuous by his red face and vigilant whistle, "but I've counted 1,911 teams through the Green street entrance this afternoon. Yes, we know most of the horses and their drivers by sight, but at this season—after the middle of June—a good many families go away and are not out again till September, but the boys hang on and go it a little bit with the horses. They drive fast, too, and usually have ladies with them. Some of these we know by sight, too, for they come often enough, and a new face is some times noticeable when it comes with a horse and carriage which we know well."

"Good-day, sir," and the guard nodded to a short stout man of about middle age, who passed in an English dog-cart drawn by a fine bay. "He comes most every day," the guard said, turning to the reporter, and he has a good team, but it is only lately that he has driven alone in it. There was a woman, sir, who came here last winter when snow was on the ground. Pretty? Yes, she was one of the prettiest things I ever saw. She always came with a young fellow; some one said he was a lawyer down town, and she was always laughing and talking as they drove by me. After a while I used to expect them on fine days, for they always came about the same time in the afternoon. What was she like? Oh! she was a little thing, and so bundled that you could only see her face, but that was white and delicate, and her eyes—she seemed happy, and they never cared much for other people. One day he came here alone, and I never saw him after that. It was along in the spring when she came again, but this time it was with this man you just saw. Then I got to know him; he used to stop and ask me how many carriages had gone in during the afternoon. Yes, they came quite often together.

Here the guard whistled at a vehicle which was passing, and to see him in the act of keeping with the day and the park laws governing fast driving. Then he resumed the romance, which seemed to be of absorbing interest to him:

"But she was not the same. I used to look at her sitting up in that stiff-backed dog-cart and I could see that she had changed. She never talked much now, although he was always talking to her. Her father? No, he wasn't that, and one day a strange thing happened. The young fellow, the lawyer, you know, drove up. I hadn't seen him for a long time, and he reined up to speak to me, and while he was waiting she drove up in the dog-cart. No, she wasn't alone, and motioned the young fellow to look round; then their eyes met, but she turned hers away, and my young friend drove away without saying anything. This was some time in March. I saw her only a few times afterward. She rode then in an open carriage, and was propped up with pillows, looking very bad. I saw her so once or twice, and one time she bowed to me just a little. Then I saw nothing more of her, and the old fellow came along in the dog-cart as he did to-day. One day he stopped here to fix his harness. He chatted with me a moment or two, and I said I had missed of late a lady who used always to come with him.

"'Yes,' said he, 'she died ——— weeks ago.'

"No," concluded the ——— turning away.

"I don't know who she was, but I believe she died either from hating him or loving the other."

A SULTANA'S MARRIAGE.

The following description of the recent marriage of Nailé Sultana, one of the two Imperial brides, was furnished by an English lady who was an invited guest:

On our arrival at the house, a large building situated up a steep, narrow street not far from Dolma Baghtché Palace, we were ushered by half a dozen eunuchs through an ante-room, in which lounged a few attendants, into a fine apartment crowded with slaves. There we were requested to wait, as the Sultana had not yet completed her toilet, coffee and cigarets being placed before us to while away the time. We were just beginning to tire of watching the throng when the stir without proclaimed the coming of the bridegroom, a man of 24 years of age, short and inclined to stoutness, but not wanting in a certain comeliness. Nailé Sultana had herself chosen him at the Friday's selamlik. This power of selecting a husband, by inspection, as it were, is a privilege of Princesses of the House of Othman, and is carried to such an extent that even if the favored gentleman already possesses a wife he must divorce her and wed the Sultana. Cases of this kind are rare; but one at least has occurred during the latter half of the present century, when an officer was compelled, much against his will, to comply with the custom. Being rich, however, he sought consolation in keeping his discarded love in a separate establishment, a proceeding which is supposed never to have reached the ears of his Royal partner. In the present instance, on the contrary, Mehemet Bey was quite ready to embrace the chance which fortune offered him. Poor and without interest, a simple Aide-de-Camp uncertain of promotion, he suddenly finds himself the husband of his sovereign's sister, a General, and Highness to boot. His appearance was the signal for a frantic rush, to which he responded by scattering quantities of silver piastres (in olden days they would have been golden liras) among the slaves. The bridegroom having passed into the Sultan's presence, the ceremony of marriage was immediately performed, but only witnessed by the Sultan's mother. It merely consisted in the Imam tying them together with a rope, and declaring them man and wife. Directly this was over, Mehemet Pachs escaped by a side entrance to avoid being mobbed and buffeted, according to the common practice of the slaves, who must have been appeased by unlimited backsheesh. As soon as the doors were thrown open the whole mob poured helter skelter into the inner chamber, where the bride was sitting in state, with a sister by her side. All the slaves, and also the few Armenian ladies who had been invited, bent humbly down and kissed the hem of her garment, but with us she shook hands without rising, and motioned us to chairs very near her. A fair, sweet faced woman of some twenty-two summers is Nailé Sultana. She was dressed in a loose fitting Turkish robe of rose colored silk slashed with gold, while a long white gauze veil, likewise embroidered with gold, drooped down from behind the little cap that surmounted her slightly drawn up hair. On her slender hands and bosom sparkled magnificent diamonds. Her single button gloves had burst in fastening, and altogether her toilet was far less perfect and rich than we had expected. Throughout there have been no amusement beyond a band playing European music in the courtyard. The whole affair was a confession of the economy now necessarily reigning at the Palace.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL WONDER.

There is in Virginia City a young lady whose case is not only the most distressing imaginable, but which also is most curious and a puzzle for physicians and all who are acquainted with her condition and the peculiar circumstances attendant upon and connected therewith. The young lady is a Miss Mary Kenney, aged about 18 years, who resides on the Divide. Previous to her illness she was a pupil in Prof. Flint's school, where she was distinguished for her close application to her studies and her quiet and ladylike deportment. She was ambitious to become a teacher, and studied very hard in order to be able to pass an examination. Some six weeks ago Miss Kenney told her mother and others that a great calamity was soon to befall her; that she would be stricken blind, deaf, and dumb. In making this announcement she was much distressed and wept bitterly. It was in vain that her friends tried to comfort her; she said it was a thing that must come. A few days later, while on her way home from school, she was suddenly struck blind, and was led by the hand the remainder of the way home. Four physicians, including Dr. Webber, County Physician, have been attending the young lady since her illness, and have been unable to determine the cause of the malady which so suddenly seized her. After losing her sight she soon lost her hearing, and also her vocal organs became paralyzed. For several days past she has been unable either to hear, see, or speak.

Her disease appears to be of the nature of paralysis, and this had yesterday extended to her legs and the lower part of her body. For some days she has had little use of her hands, and then only under certain conditions. The most curious feature of her case, however, is that all this time she has been able to communicate with all about her though bereft of all her senses. This she has done in writing. In asking her a question it was necessary to do so in writing, her hand being laid on that of the questioner during the time he was writing. This being done she at once wrote an answer to the question, but while doing so it was necessary for the questioner to place his hand on hers or to lightly hold the top of the pencil with which she was writing. At this time her eyes were closed and her head resting on her pillow in such a position that she could not have seen what was doing had her eyes been open and she not blind.

It appears that the young lady's is a peculiar organism,—that she has long been a sort of psychological puzzle. Many instances might be given of this peculiarity, but they nearly all concern persons well known here and which do not wish to have the facts mentioned. As regards the character of these things, we may say that she in several instance, felt impel led to go to persons who were strangers to her and tell them things that were for their good, and which made their hair almost stand on end for the reason that her revelations showed that she knew almost every action of their lives. In speaking of some persons she said she knew every action of their lives from childhood. Another curious thing remains to be told.

In Gold Hill, fully half a mile from the residence of the girl, are two persons who appear to be affected through her. One of them is a boy about 6 years of age and the other a man of mature age. Since she has been stricken down these persons have felt every change that have taken place in the young lady's condition; have known it instantly. She has had frequent convulsions, and whenever one of these fits has seized her the man and the boy at Gold Hill have in some way been made aware of the fact. Also, whenever she was seized with a spell of vomiting (which spells were quite frequent) the fact was instantly known to the two persons at Gold Hill. In order to prove this, persons interested in this curious business have made many quick trips from Gold Hill to the Divide, carefully noting the time, and always found that the man and boy had exactly described the young lady's condition.

MARRIED IN A BUGGY.

Not all the love-smitten pairs who wednowadays are so unmindful of the ways of conventionality in weddings as a lady and gentleman of Louisville, who became one in name only a few days since. A well-to-do business man, good-looking, fat and jovial, and withal a widower, drove one afternoon past the residence of a fair young widow in whose graces he flattered himself he stood well, and soon one buggy held them both. The buggy went rolling over a turnpike road leading from the city. Not an idea entered the mind of the fascinating widow that this was to be a more eventful drive than the others that had taken place during their love-making, but so it proved.

Her escort, after leaving the city out of sight, broached the subject of blending their future lives, and of sharing that buggy throughout life. She lent a not unwilling ear, and wanted to know when such great happiness could be consummated.

"Why not now?" asked he.

"What, to-day?"

"Yes, at once."

"Because," said she, "I haven't on my new dress."

"Oh, well, that will make no difference. I can stand it if you ought to."

Just then the noise of a rapidly approaching buggy was heard, and looking back the pair caught sight of a well-known and well-liked Methodist parson of their acquaintance. Waiting for him to come nearer, the widower shouted:

"Hello, Brother G., how came you this way?"

"I drove out," remarked the parson. "I am going to marry you and this lady," he continued locularly.

With that the minister took from his pocket a marriage-license in proper form, and without further discussion the two buggies were properly adjusted, and, without leaving their seats, the ceremony was performed. The witness was a gentleman who had driven out with the clergyman by previous arrangement with the widow's new husband.

Then all parties drove to the city. The widow's new husband went by her residence in order that she might pack a traveling satchel, and the pair drove to the depot, where, a short time later, a sleeping-car had been chartered, and the bridal tour began.

None of the parties to the affair has taken any trouble to spread this intelligence, but it is given here as a hint to some who probably have been deferring a wedding and the subsequent joys of life all on account of the expense of the nuptials.

ELLEN TERRY.

A London correspondent says: The true glory of the Lyceum Theatre is that English Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Ellen Terry. There is a fortune lying in wait somewhere for the fortunate theatrical manager who can induce this resistless enchantress to cross the Atlantic Ocean. This blue-eyed, blonde-locked, Saxon siren is not a radiant beauty, as was the ill-fated Adelaide Neilson, but she is something better,—she is a *charmeuse*, as the French call any one possessing that peculiar feminine—which she exercises so powerfully—magnetism. She is the most graceful, and withal the most naturally graceful, woman that I have ever seen. The lithe movements and artistic attitudes of Sarah Bernhardt would seem forced and artificial beside that inborn charm and harmony of gesture, unstudied and perfect as the ripple of tall grasses or the swaying of the branches of a weeping-willow beneath a summer breeze. She is pure womanly, every inch of her. She cannot be awkward, even when she tries; and I saw her try the other night in "Dollie's Stratagem"; but instead of transforming *Letitia Handy* into a country holden in accordance with the text, she only succeeded in assuming a pretty espieglerie that, had I been *Doricourt* would have driven me to catch her straightway in my arms and kiss her, declaring that she was charming anyhow. Of the stage I am told that she is quite as fascinating as when before the footlights. She has proved the extent of her powers of enchantment by successively winning and wedding three husbands, all of whom are still living, divorce and not death having released her from two of them. In fact, it is reported that while walking in Grosvenor Gallery the other day with her present spouse, Mr. Kelly, she came face to face with the former husbands, who were promenading there together, and that the only embarrassed personage of the quartet was Mr. Kelly; and they do say that the law will soon be called into requisition to break the bonds that unite her to her present spouse, and that she will then become the wife of a prominent English actor. Truly this wonderful and interesting lady ought to inscribe on her wedding-ring the motto said to have been adopted by the old Countess of Desmond on the occasion of her fourth marriage:

If I survive
I'll have five.

REMARKS AT WEDDINGS.

The following remarks have mostly been said time after time at all our "tony" weddings, and will be said again and again on every such occasion:

Here she comes!
Pretty, isn't she?
Who made her dress?
Is it Surah silk or satin?
Is her veil real lace?
She's as white as the wall!
Wonder how much he's worth?
Did he give her those diamonds?
He's scared to death!
Isn't she the cool piece?
That train's a horrid shape!
Isn't her mother a dowdy?
Aren't the bridesmaids homely?
That's a handsome bouquet!
Hasn't she a cute little hand?
Wonder what number her gloves are?
They say her shoes are fives.
If his hair isn't parted in the middle!
Wonder what she married him for?
For his money, of course!
Isn't he handsome?
He's as homely as a hedgehog!
He looks like a circus-clown!
No, he's like a dancing-master!
Good enough for her, anyway.
She was always a stuck-up thing.
She'll be a handsome corpse, now!
She jilted Sam Somebody, didn't she?
No, he never asked her.
He's left town, anyway.
There, the ceremony has begun.
Isn't he nervous?
White as his collar!
Why don't they hurry up?
Did she say she would "obey"?
What a ridiculous couple!
There, they are married!
Doesn't she look happy?
Pity if she wouldn't.
Wish I was in her place!)
What a handsome couple!
She was always a sweet little thing.
How gracefully she walks!
Dear me, what airs she puts on!
Wouldn't be for a farm!
I'll bet those jewels were hired.
Well, she's off her father's hands, at last!
Doesn't she cling tightly to him, though!
She has a mortgage on him now.
Hope they'll be happy.
They say she's awful smart.
Too smart for him by a jugful!
There, they are getting in the carriage!
That unmade of dress will be squashed!
The way she does look at him!
I bet she worships him!
Worship be hanged! she's only making believe!
It's a kind o' nice to get married, isn't it?
No, it's a dreadful bore.
Wasn't it a stupid wedding?
What dowdy dresses!
I'll never go to another!
I'm just suffocated!
Tired to death.
Glad it's over!
Oh, dear!

ECCENTRIC WASHERWOMEN.

A late Mexican letter says that the Mexican women, like their most remote ancestresses, persist in washing on a stone—"losa de lavadera"—on their knees at the side of a stream, or if at home, still in the same positions on the identical stone slab, with cold water and very little soap—often with only a sponaceous herb

MARINE NEWS.

An Important Decision Regarding the Liability of Owners of Vessels.

Judge Blodgett's Ruling in the Case of the Wrecked Steamer Alpena.

No Change in Grain Freights, the Rate Remaining at 3 Cents for Corn.

The Monster Schooner David Dows Fast on the Rocks at Avon Reef.

Collision Between the Barge Mohawk and the Scow Annie Tremaine.

Around the Lakes—Miscellaneous—Arrivals and Departures—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE ALPENA CASE.

About six months ago the Goodrich Transportation Company filed a petition in the United States District Court under Sec. 4283, 4284, and 4289, to limit its liability for loss or damage caused by the sinking of the steamer Alpena on the 16th of October, 1880. That act provided that an owner of a vessel might, if his vessel had been lost on the lake without his fault, turn over all that remained of the vessel to a Trustee under order of Court, and escape all further liability for such loss. The Company in the present case averred that the Alpena was lost without their connivance or fault, and they were willing to bring into Court the remains of the steamer and surrender all their claims thereto, if they were released from all further liability. After the petition was filed, an order was made directing the Company to convey to a Trustee all its interest in the remains of the steamer, which was done, and in the meantime about twenty libels were begun in Detroit for $5,000 against the Company, to recover damages for lives lost, and the parties subsequently appeared here, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court to take control of the case. A libel had also been filed here by Louis Huck to recover damages for collision in Lake Muskegon about a month before the loss of the Alpena, and while she was on another voyage. A large number of exceptions were filed, but the Judge in disposing of them said they could practically be resolved into two: First, could the liability of the owner of the steamer be limited under the law to any loss or damage except that occurring on the last voyage in which the steamer was lost? And, second, had the owner shown sufficient facts to enable the Court here with jurisdiction to apportion the value of the owner's interest among the several persons who suffered damage on the voyage in which the steamer was sunk? It was conceded the collision with the Stockbridge, owned by Huck, took place on a trip over a month prior to the commencement of the trip in which the Alpena was lost. It seemed very clear that damages or losses of different voyages could not be aggregated or grouped together when a final catastrophe occurred, and all the losses be cited in to share pro rata as a dead loss saved, and have a decree entered exonerating the owner from personal liability. Each voyage or trip which the vessel made from one port to another must be treated as a unit, and all claims involving its own particular hazards and losses, and when each voyage was ended it was for the owner to decide whether the losses had been such as to make it expedient for him to invoke the protection given by the act of Congress. If he did not decide to do that, but sent his vessel on a new voyage, he thereby connected his personal liability for the damages created by a party named King at St. Catharines. It seems no one by the name of King would have the coffee, and we suggested that it be given to the sailors' Home. We have received a letter, signed W. A. King, protesting that the coffee was not for *him*, but, from the tone of the communication, we think his friend Sullivan "put up" the job on him. We do not consider comparison "Around the Lakes" will do Mr. King the justice to say that the coffee was not for him.

Probably no other place in the city will compare with the fire-saving station in having things in their proper places and available on the instant. Capt. St. John has things so arranged that a lifeboat can be launched and on its mission of rescue at a moment's notice. A quick as the fire-patrol gets out of its house and onto the street. Any of our citizens who desire to view neatness and discipline should visit the station, located on the foot of Pier, where the genial Captain and his corps of able assistants are ever ready to show and explain the workings of the noble service in which they are engaged.

ACCIDENTS.

A RATHER SERIOUS COLLISION.

While the barge Mohawk was being towed down the South Branch yesterday she was run into by the scow Annie Tremaine. The Mohawk was struck on her starboard quarter crushing it in, and so severe was the shock given her that her port quarter was forced out several inches. The scow was unhurt. From what could be learned of the accident, it seems that it could have been avoided had the boatmaster of Gary's mansion made order for light vessels to keep to the starboard been heeded. The scow took the port side and thus caused the collision. The accident happened just south of Lake street bridge.

THE SCHOONER R. B. KING SUNK.

At South Chicago yesterday morning the schooner R. B. King struck on her anchor and knocked a hole in her bottom, sinking her in a few minutes. She is loaded with slabs. Steps were immediately taken to have her cargo unloaded and a steam-pump put in. She is not thought to be damaged much.

COLLIDED WITH RUSH STREET BRIDGE.

About 9 o'clock Thursday night the steam-barge Alcona, in tow of a tug, while going out of port came in collision with the piling underneath Rush street, on the south side, causing several of the heavy timbers to pieces. Beyond slightly straining the timbers of her bow the barge sustained no damage, which speaks well for the staunchness of the vessel.

THE SINKING OF THE PROPELLER ASIA.

Advices from Sault Ste. Marie give the following additional particulars of the sinking of the propeller Asia by collision with the schooner Helena in the flats on Lake George: The propeller Asia on meeting the Havana and her consort Helena became unmanageable after passing the Steam-barge, and ran across the bows of the Helena. The Asia is not as strong as at first thought, her head-gear is gone, jibboom, bobstays, etc., being carried away and her stem split. Her damage will not prevent her going to Marquette for her load of iron.

THE MONSTER SCHOONER DAVID DOWS ON AVON REEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 15.—At 6 o'clock tonight the steam-barge Graves passed up with the mammoth schooners Adams and David Dows in tow. When passing the Lime-Kilns the Graves kept well to the west to allow the schooners to pass in deep water. The Adams, which is drawing fourteen feet eight inches, passed all right, but the Dows swung into the Canada shore, and her stern struck on the rocks, snapping the wire tow cables and her bow flying to the east, and she sagged upon the rocks on the spot known as Avon Reef. She now lies just about the same position as the propeller Avon did three years ago, except that she is bow up stream. The tug Salty Jack pulled on her bow, but could not budge her. The Canada Customs granted permission for the Graves to pull on her, but she would not risk it. The Dows has 2,243½ net tons of coal on board, the largest cargo ever carried out of Buffalo. The Dows lies in a very good position for tows coming down, as her stern is directly in the channel, but propellers by close work will be enabled to pass her. She is in the swiftest current in the Detroit River. The water at the time was about six inches low. The tug Erie Bell has been dispatched to her from Windsor, and the barge Pionee is going up to lighten her. Several leaking at Hilton Graves, with the Adams, is at Duff & Gatfield's, above the crossing.

A TUG CAPSIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The tug A. C. Adams, of the Hand & Johnson Line, was capsized near the Michigan street bridge this noon, while endeavoring to tow the light-house tender T. P. Sheldon into the Blackwell Canal, where she is to take coal. There was danger of the schooner colliding with the bridge, and the Adams put forth every effort to prevent it, ran into its bow on shore and was capsized by the pull from the hawser from the Sheldon. Capt. Beyer was severely drenched, and a son of C. C. Leonard nearly drowned. The boat is insured for $8,000. She will probably escape any serious injury.

CYLINDER BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 15.—The steamship W. H. Gratwick, which arrived Thursday morning for temporary repairs, has found that she will need a new cylinder, as the old one is cracked, and a new one is being cast. Her detention will be about two weeks. The steam barge Joseph P. Donaldson will take her tow the round trip.

COLLISION BETWEEN PROPELLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The propellers Boston and Arctic came together to-day through misunderstanding, and the Arctic had her bulwarks and stanchions smashed in. The damage was slight.

HAD HIS NOSE BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 15.—Capt. William McKay, of the steamer City of Detroit, met with a serious accident as his steamer was entering Cleveland yesterday morning, by being struck by the waiking beam, breaking his nose. Capt. John Sloan will take command of his boat for a trip or so.

BROKEN CYLINDER POSTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—The steamship Iron Duke arrived in a disabled condition last night. It will be remembered that on her first trip she broke her posts to the cylinder. On her last trip she finished the break, and will have the old cylinder replaced by a new one.

BROKE A CASTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 15.—The propeller Burlington, when loaded and ready to leave Tawas for Chicago, broke the casting around her mainshaft and is here for repairs. She will get away to-morrow night.

ON THE ROCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GARDEN ISLAND, Ont., July 15.—The schooner Pandora, from Bay City for this port with staves, which arrived yesterday, ran on the rocks at the foot of the island, where she now lies. She will be lightered and hauled off.

THE BUFFALO TAKES ON A STEAM-PUMP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—The propeller Buffalo, corn-laden, which struck on Bar Point, returned to Detroit, took on a steam-pump, and left for Buffalo at 8 o'clock this morning.

AROUND THE LAKES.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Cleveland *Leader:* "The name of Pig-Iron Miller is familiar to nearly every resident of Cleveland, but the man and his character is known to but few. Were Mr. Miller as big a talker as some people, or a more prominent citizen, his name would be known throughout the country and the man's courage praised. Whatever the man may be, it must be acknowledged that his bravery in time of danger, and his willingness and even anxiety to risk his own life that he may save the lives of others, is rarely equaled. It has been said that this brave man has saved the lives of sixteen persons in his time, and those who know him do not hesitate to say that the number given is far below the truth. In almost every instance he has exhibited a coolness, skill, and courage that must command the admiration of all who are acquainted with the facts of any or all his exploits. In saving the lives of so many people, Miller, although poor himself, has not been actuated by a desire for gain or even notoriety, but he was inspired by the promptings of a truly manly and generous heart. Many has been offered him for his boat, the Pig-Iron, but he has refused, and will not sell her. Miller is a poor man, and has a family to support, but he has refused to sell his boat for the reason that he has been offered more than she is worth. Miller is a man who deserves a better fate than he has had in the past, and we hope that he will soon be in a position where he can command a fair price for his boat, and thus be enabled to provide for his family."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were dull, the rate to Buffalo remaining at 3c on corn. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Propeller Arabian, 64,000 bushels of corn; propeller Lyon, 80,000 bushels of corn; propeller Rand, 30,000 bushels of oats. For Erie—Propeller Gordon, 80,000 bushels of oats. For Sarnia—Propeller Lady McDonald, 18,500 bushels of corn. For Kingston—Propeller Prussia, 16,000 bushels of wheat. For Kingston—Propeller St. [illegible] bushels of corn. Lumber and other freights were dull and unchanged.

DOCK REPORTS.

The dock and warehouse report business extremely dull. It was the single cargo on the lumber-docks yesterday.

Lumber has been sold to Chicago [illegible] at 10 cents.

Shingles are to be [illegible] at 10 cents.

Lumber has been sold to Chicago [illegible] at $11.00.

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REAL ESTATE.

—BY W. D. KERFOOT &
shington-st.

ROVED—SOUTH SIDE.
ARK-AV., near Thirty-second-st., brick basement and 2d flat, full

GROVE-AV., near Thirty-first-st., frame house with modern improvements, $4,100 feet.
D BOULEVARD, between Vincennes-av. and Cottage Grove-av., good frame house, with hot water, sewer and gas.
-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story brick basement and 2d flat, modern conveniences, lot 25 feet, fp; dep.
-AV., near Thirty-sixth-st., fine two-story and basement brick, lot 25x125 feet.
-AV., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., 2-story frame house, brick basement, lot 24x124 feet.
-AV., south of Twenty-first-st., 2-story frame house, brick basement, lot 20x124 feet.
-AV., south of Twenty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick house, lot 20x124 feet.
-AV., south of Twenty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick house, lot 20x124 feet.
-AV., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., 2-story frame residence, lot 30x125 feet, south of Thirty-eighth-st.
-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 2-story frame residence, lot 30x125 feet, north of Thirty-fifth-st.
-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 2-story frame residence, lot 30x125 feet, south of Thirty-fifth-st.
-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 2-story frame residence, lot 30x125 feet, south of Thirty-fifth-st.
-AV., south of Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, brick foundation, lot 20x125 feet, long stable.
-AV., 2-story basement house, lot 20x125 feet, full depth.
-AV., just south of Twelfth-st., brick basement, lot 20 feet front.

D BOULEVARD, west of Cottage

-AV., brick house, with all modern brick barn, lot 21x417.
-AV., south of Twelfth-st., 3-stone-front house, lot 20x120
-AV., No. 2120, elegant 3-story and brick house, good barn, lot 25
-AV., fine marble-front house, lot Vernon-av., 3-story and basement brick.
BOULEVARD, corner Forty-first-st., with fine frame house on brick
BOULEVARD, between Forty-second-av., 25x165 feet, with 6 frame

HYDE PARK.
-AV., south of Forty-sixth-st., 12-room, lined with brick, good barn.
IGHTH-ST., facing north, fine
-st., near Madison-av.; will
1 50-ft. lot.

PROVED—SOUTH SIDE.
Northwest corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Wabash-av., northwest corner Forty-
near Fifty-first, 48x118 feet.
-AV., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., has small frame
reen-house and barn, and planted
-trees, grapevines, c.c., all bearing.
-AV., between Forty-fifth and Forty-
feet.
-AV., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
-AV., near Thirty-first, south of Thirty-second.
-AV., southeast corner Forty-ninth, 50x125 feet.
BOULEVARD, between Langley-av. and Vincennes-av.
-AV., southwest corner Eda-st., 65x
-AV., southeast corner Forty-ninth-
LACE, near Thirty-first-st., 50x110
E-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 47
, near Thirty-fifth-st., 33x153 feet, south of Thirty-fifth-st., 33x124
TH-ST., west of Cottage Grove-
-AV., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., lot 25x124.
-AV., west of Twenty-first-st., 2-story frame residence, lot 24x124 feet, full depth.
-AV., 10-room house with four frame
Thirty-seventh-st.
-AV., near Fifteenth-st., large
Thirty-first feet.
-AV., south of Twenty-fourth-st., brick and mansard brick house, brick
feet, long time.
-AV., 2-story basement house, lot 24 feet, full depth.
N-AV., just south of Twelfth-st., brick basement, lot 20 feet front.

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E L. CANFIELD—
ms, well located, and in good or-

stone, brick, and frame.
complete in all their appoint-
operty in all parts of the city.
property in large and small
ssion, with and without railroad
good retail streets, as West
Wells, South State, and Cot-

centrally located for heavy

roved and rented, and paying.
CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY,
143 East Randolph-st.
West Indiana-st., near Robey, cottage, 6 rooms, $1,800
West Indiana-st., near Robey, 2-story brick and frame, 2,900
West Indiana-st., near Armour, 2 large frame houses, lot 25x165, 4,500
West Indiana-st., near Robey, lot 24x100, 1,300
West Indiana-st., near Horne, lot 24x100, 1,300
West Indiana-st., near Lincoln, double brick building, 15,000
West Indiana-st., near Wood, cottage and lot, 2,000
West Indiana-st., near Elizabeth, lot, 2,700
West Indiana-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame, 3,000
West Indiana-st., first-class business building, 6,500
West Indiana-st., first-class corner lot, 5,000
West Indiana-st., near Wood, 50x160, 3,000
West Indiana-st., near Elizabeth, house, 3,500
No. 269 West Indiana-st., cottage and lot, 2,300
82 N. Centre-av., cottage and barn, 2,300
Morgan-st., near Hubbard, 2-story house, 1,500
Shefield-av., cottage and lot, 1,200
145 S. Centre-av., 2-story house and lot, 2,500
N. E. cor. Ohio and Wood-sts., lot, 20x125, 900
475 Kinzie-st., house and lot 22x126, 1,100
S. E. cor. Desplaines and Indiana, lot 183x125, 16,875
2 lots, Ogden-av., near Western-av. and Jackson-sts., each, 750
Francisco-st., near Lake, lot 25x200, 750
Ida-st., near Lake, 2-story and basement, 2,800
W. Polk, near Latlin-st., 8x100, $5 per ft.
1193 Milwaukee-av., house and lot, 24x118, 7,000
587 Milwaukee-av., 30 ft. improved; great bargain, 4,800
103 West Blackhawk-st., cottage, lot 22x110, 2,650
118 N. Sheldon-st., cottage and lot, 1,850
W. Superior-st., 2½-story cottage and lot 24x128, 3,000
86 S. Paulina-st., cottage and lot, 1,500
Bismarck-st., near Noble-st., cottage and lot, 1,700
Nutt-st., near sixteenth, cottage and lot 24x124, 1,800
Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av., house and lot, 1,200
Hubbard-st., near Elizabeth, large building, 15x50
16x132 ft. Francisco-st., southwest corner of Flournoy, 2,000
Lot 8, Halsted-st., 50x132, with house, 3,000
Van Buren-st., near Throop, 10-room stone Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., four buildings, 12,000
Harrison-st., near Robey, 2-story frame, 1,500
Ashland-av., 2-story house and lot, 3,000
W. Leavitt, cottage and lot, 1,400
Warren-st., near Sangamon, lot 24x120, 975
N. Halsted-st., near Milwaukee-av., 2-story house, 3,500
Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park, lot 30x170, 1,700
W. Lake, near Robey, brick store and 30 feet, 4,800
Also cheap lots in all parts of the West, North, and South Divisions, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CLARK-ST., near Humboldt House; also lots in Holstein subdivision; also cheap house and lot at Lakeside.
GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN,
Room 15, 85 Dearborn-st.

Agent for the care and management of property.

A very fine residence in Waukegan with out-buildings, with seven acres of land about the buildings.

It is an hour and a half's ride from Chicago, and the fare 60 cents per round trip.

The house is of brick substantially built, 2 stories and French roof, all finished and in nice order, having 12 rooms, with fine view of the lake.

The land is in a high state of cultivation with an abundance of fruit,—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

Also a fine vegetable garden.

Will be sold at a great bargain, or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A pleasant home in Winnetka, house consisting of nine rooms, attic, and cellar, in good condition; lot 75x330 feet; handsome grove and shade trees; vegetable garden at the back; well stocked with grapevines, apple, pear, and cherry trees, currant and raspberry bushes. Apply to owner, 51 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE limits, 4 miles from Court-House on Archer road; horse and steam cars; on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Hoffman-avs.; from $300 to $600 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE Lake Shore, Ravine, and Grove; $100 each, on 60 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ENGLEWOOD 2 acres near depot and school, $2,400; 4 acres at once; choice West Side lots on easy terms; several rare bargains in houses. D. W. STORRS, 99 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $41, $50, $75, or $100 each, near depot; $5 down and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE GAGE PLACE AT Lakeside; no finer or more commodious suburban residence can be found in the vicinity of Chicago. GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $50 per acre.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON RAILROAD near Washington Heights depot at $50 per acre. Two acres Forty-seventh-st. east of boulevard. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.:

35-acre farm in Walworth County, Wis.; improvements very extensive, brick house costing $3,000, etc., living water, excellent well, orchard, small fruits; ten acres heavy timber. Cheap for cash or will exchange for good town or city property.

Fine stock farm, 160 acres, 3 miles from Pigeon, Wis., and 3 from Green Lake; finely improved and well watered; very cheap for cash; will take in part payment small farm or city property.

250 acres, fine improvements, near Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis. This farm is well stocked, and can be bought very cheap for cash or on time, or will exchange for good property in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE ARE INSTRUCTED to sell 43 acres choice farm land, with good brick house, improvements cost $3,800, 4½ miles west of city limits, on main road. Must be sold at once. Price joining head a $475 per acre; this can be sold for $400 if taken at once.

We also have 160-acre farm, 2¼ miles from Blue Island, $55 per acre; good two-story frame house, barn, milk-house, etc.
J. S. RANNEY & CO.,
148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE BRICK 2-story house, with 12 rooms, pantry, and closets, cellar under the whole, high walls; house newly built, with high ceilings, and in good condition; cistern and two wells, with pumps in kitchen; also, 8 acres of land, lying on the lake shore. Would make a beautiful summer resort. Will be sold very low; terms easy. CALEB ELLIS, Agent, Neenah, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5,000 acres Tennessee land; 1,500 in Morgan County, Ky.; first-class hotel for sale, no incumbrance; business opportunities to offer; a manufacturing business for sale or exchange. A. K. M'MURRAY, Leland Hotel.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE stock farm, 880 acres, in Northern Illinois, for Chicago real estate. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY E. L. CANFIELD—Owners of good real estate wishing to make quick sales to give me prices. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GET BARgains in horses! Any kind you want; 35 head to select from; they must be sold cheap. Three hack carriages, two rockaways, ex.ension top, fine jump seat, and almost any kind of a carriage you want. Also all kinds of second-hand harness, which must be sold, and will sell you as cheap as any one in the city, and no goods misrepresented. JNO. MITCHELL, 195 and 198 East Washington-st.

ST. JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—SADDLE-HORSES JUST arrived from Kentucky; some brown geldings, 5 years old, 15.3 hands; one brown mare, 6 years old, 15.3 hands; they can go all saddle gaits; must be seen to be appreciated. Call at Fisher's stables, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. JNO. DOYLE.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-GLASS LANDAU, also coupelette; both nearly new. 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE DARK BROWN horse, suitable for ladies' driving; afraid of nothing. G. R. JENKINS, 241 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FANCY CREAM-COLored horse, 6 years old, white mane and tail, sound and gentle. 732 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, good for saddle or driving. 457 Twenty-fourth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LAWYER, INDUSTRIOUS and well educated, wishes to connect himself with an established law or mercantile firm either in or out of the city. Eight years' business experience in the city. Good references. Address B 71, Tribune office.

BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS EXterminated by contract; warranted; Oakley's infallible exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & SON, 180 East Washington-st.

SAWING, SHAPING, TURNING, AND fine jobbing done at 69 East Indiana-st., by the hour or piece.

WANTED—A REAL ESTATE MAP rack. Will buy map; also Page's atlas. Apply at Room 4, 85 Washington-st.

$25 REWARD—
We will pay the above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth or bone and or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. Circular containing valuable information goes with bottle. DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

SPIRITUALISM—MR. JESSE SHEPard, the celebrated musical, poetical, and test medium, will hold a seance sunday evening for public and independent voice phenomena, at 8 South Clinton-st., near Lake. To avoid crowding it is positively necessary to engage seats in advance. Admission $1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 119 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

402 ACRES IN McHENRY COUNTY, ALL WELL fenced; 80 acres good timber; 300 acres under plow, in corn, oats, etc., balance in pasture and meadow. A fine two-story frame dwelling of eight rooms; two large frame barns; hog-pens, stable, sheds, etc. A good orchard of 50 fine apple trees, and small fruits of all kinds. A No. 1 stock-farm; well watered; six miles from depot. Price, $40 per acre. Terms to suit. This is one of the best and richest stock-farms in Illinois, only 60 miles west of Chicago. In one of the finest dairy counties to be found. Good schools and churches. Could be used as three farms, as there are plenty of houses on it. It is worth looking after.

320 ACRES IN DU PAGE COUNTY, 20 MILES west of Chicago, in one of the richest farming sections in Illinois; 3 acres under a high state of cultivation, balance in good timber and pasture. This farm is not excelled in beauty of surface, richness of soil, or for healthy location in Northern Illinois. Two fine orchards of large and small fruits; two wells of never-failing water; one large windmill and water-tank; plenty of surface water for stock. Abundance of timber of waste land. A fine two-story frame house, 22x30, with wing 18x24; 11 rooms, with halls, pantries, closets, etc., all in first-class repair, and painted. One stock-barn, 32x28; hay and grain barn, 40x40; horse-barn, 26x36; corn-barn, 2 x30; hog-pen, 24x32; all in thorough repair. Only 40 miles from depot; 18 miles from Aurora; neighbors are of different nationalities, but mostly Americans; good society, and convenient to good schools and churches. Price, $50 per acre. Will suit buyer. At the price asked, this is a decided bargain.

160 ACRES IN KANE COUNTY, ONLY 40 RODS from depot. Well fenced and cross fenced. The land is rich, rolling prairie, all under cultivation in corn, meadow, and pasture. Well watered; living water, well, and windmill. Good dwelling-house; large barn, with stabling for 50 head of cattle; horse-barn, granary, milk-house, etc. Large orchard across the road from the dwelling, with cheese-factory convenient. Price $40 per acre. Terms easy. The house has about eight rooms; in good repair. This farm is in a first-class grain and dairy district.

340 ACRES IN DE KALB COUNTY, TWO AND one-half miles from depot; 60 miles from Chicago. All under post and board and barb-wire fence; cross fenced into six fields; 100 acres of meadow, clover, and timothy; the rest in pasture; 30 acres in timothy and clover; fine frame barn, 32x80, with additions 16x32; cribs, sheds, etc.; a No. 1 frame dwelling and one-half stories, seven rooms, all in good repair; 40 rods from school-house. This farm is well watered. Price, $50 per acre. Stock will be sold at what they are worth. This farm is only one-half mile from depot, and 60 miles from Elgin, 37 miles from Chicago. It is first-class.

320-ACRE FARM, FRONTS ONE MILE ON FOX Lake, in Lake County, Illinois, one mile from village; every acre under fence, cross-fenced into eight fields; fine dwelling, barn, corn-cribs, etc., lasting water; 25 acres of timber; one of the best stock-farms in Illinois; for sale cheap. Price, $50 per acre. We will exchange for good business or residence property in Chicago. It is worth looking after.

200 ACRES OF HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND IN Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 miles from McLeansboro. This land is all black, rich soil and bottom land; lies level with large, tall white oak, black oak, walnut, and hickory, ash, and other fine timber. We will sell for $7 per acre, and other parties hold this land at $20 per acre adjoining ours. S. ½ of Sec. 21 and the S. E. of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 16, T. 6, R. 7, in Hamilton County. Certainly a rare bargain. Want money at once is the cause of sale.

1,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER land, never been burnt or cut out, on Pushtigo River, in Oconto County, Wisconsin. Will cut 1,000 feet of lumber per acre. Will sell this land cheap.

WISCONSIN.

481 ACRES, ALL WELL FENCED AND CROSSfenced into nine fields. The soil is rich, black loam; large amount of good timber, balance in prairie in a good state of cultivation. One fine young orchard of choice fruits. A fine two-story brick house, 24x40. Barn, 34x64, holds 40 tons of hay; horse-barn, 30x30. Large cheese-house. Two wells, with one large windmill, and all farming implements necessary. In Kenosha County, Wis. Stocking 40 head of stock. Price, $32.50. This farm is first-class in every particular. Only a short distance from town and depot. Nine schools and churches near by, and the society is good. It is in a rich farming country, near Chicago and Milwaukee, and lots of shipping points. It will grow anything; wheat, corn, and stock the principal produce. It is cheap.

320 ACRES. THIS IS THE BEST GRAIN AND stock farm of its size in the West, being but one and a half miles from the county sea, of Walworth County, Wis., 60 miles from Chicago, Ill., and in the most beautiful farming country to be seen anywhere. It is all under the best of fences, and cross-fenced into 10 fields. One hundred acres of choice blue grass, timothy, and clover pasture; 100 acres of meadow that cuts two and one-half tons per acre; 100 acres under plow that produces 100 bushels of corn, 50 bus. each oats, 35 bushels of barley, 25 bushels of wheat, and 150 bushels of potatoes per acre. 14 fruits and flowers on a side of a beautiful lake 2 miles wide, 22 miles long, high traveled banks. The handsomest lake in the West; only eight miles from Geneva Lake, the noted summer resort. This farm has a large, fine frame dwelling, 10 rooms, in first-class repair, and five small out-buildings. Barn, 40x60, nearly new; one large cellar under the barn. Will winter 60 tons of hay. Horse barn, 20x30, holds seven horses and 10 tons of hay. Corn-cribs for 4,000 bushels. Granary for 3,500 bushels. Fine carriage-house, ice-house, etc. Land is the very best and richest that can be found. Thirty-five acres of nice young timber, the orchards of large and small fruits. Never-failing spring, and well water and cistern. First-class society, schools, and churches. Price, $65 per acre cash. It would be cheap at $80 per acre.

320 ACRES—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM Delavan, county seat of Walworth County. Every acre under good cultivation. Soil very rich and dark. Fenced into five fields. All under a high state of cultivation, except 15 acres of good timber on creek bottom. Land is two and one-half miles from depot and town. 3,000 bushels of corn and 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. There is some splendid meadow land that cuts two and one-half tons per acre. Three large orchards of every kind of large and small fruits. Three wells of lasting water, and a small creek that runs through it never fail. There is a small creek at one end of the farm. One 14-room frame dwelling, one four room dwelling, two, one, and two-story frame barns, horse and stock sheds, corn cribs, stables, etc., and good ice house. Land will bear close inspection, as it is, and we call it important. Delavan is a beautiful little city. First-class society, schools, churches, etc. Sixty miles from Chicago, and only eight from Lake Geneva, the noted resort on Geneva Lake. Will sell at $35 per acre, and will take half in good house and lot in Chicago. If you are looking for a No. 1, first-class farm, this will exactly suit.

280 ACRES WALWORTH COUNTY, ONEhalf mile from depot; all well fenced and crossfenced into five fields. One hundred and ten acres under crop, 40 acres in meadow, balance in pasture. Well watered in living springs. Good orchard and small garden. Good house, one and one-half stories, seven rooms, in good condition. Large barn, 1st feet long with 30-foot posts, and 30 feet wide. Price, fifteen cows, 50 hogs, 14 head young cattle, 2 horses, wagon, harness, and poultry of all kinds. Convenient to good schools, churches, stores, etc. Price, $40 per acre. Title free and clear. Terms to suit buyer. The neighborhood is first-class, and the county of surroundins country tais place cannot be beat.

402 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM DEPOT, IN Kenosha County. All under good fence, and crossfenced into three fields. Rich rolling land. One hundred acres under plow, 125 acres in blue-grass and timothy, balance in pasture and woods. 100 acres of wood land. A fine two-story frame house, 12 rooms, in good repair, 22x30, with wing 24x32. Good well and cistern. Barn, 36x70. Cattle-barn, 26x76. Corn-cribs, stables, brick smoke-house, etc. A good orchard of 350 bearing trees; 40 acres in timber. Price per acre, $50. Terms easy.

318 ACRES IN JUNEAU COUNTY, FIVE MILES from depot. About 100 acres well-fenced and under cultivation, balance in pasture and meadow, in meadow, balance in fine hardwood timber-land, with a large river flowing through it. The soil is part clay and sand, part black and very rich. Land is rolling. A good log-house, one and one-half stories, 24x26 feet; stables, barns, pens, granary, corn-cribs, etc., in good repair. Three good milch cows; six calves, one span of horses, hens, hogs, etc., one new spring-wa on, new lumber-wagon, one new two-horse rac er, one set of carpenter tools, and all farming implements necessary. Good title, free and clear. Price, $4,000. Will make two good farms.

320 ACRES. THIS FARM IS ONE OF THE finest and richest farms, in every respect, in Waukesha County. Near depot, convenient to cheese factory, grist and woolen mills, stores, etc. Two hundred acres under the highest state of cultivation; 35 acres in hardwood timber, balance in meadow and pasture. Soil is a mixture of clay, loam, and gravel. There is a fine mineral spring on the farm. The soil is a clay sub-soil, with just enough gravel to make it dry and work well. All well fenced, with good rail and stone fencing, into lots from 4 to 20 acres. Fine pond, with large quantity of fish. A never-failing spring of water. Two wells, with choice fruits. A fine, large frame dwelling of 12 rooms; stone cellar. Three large sheep sheds,—one 14x120, one 16x80, and one 16x40. Two large barns, with stone basement; one 32x44, and one 27x30; and several other large buildings. Three living springs of water and two wells. Over 200 acres of wheat, rye, and timothy, to three, or four years, at 7 per cent interest. This farm will bear the closest investigation. Fine neighbors and schools.

INDIANA.

1,100 ACRES IN MARSHALL COUNTY, FIVE miles from depot. This will make one of the finest stock farms in the State. Seventy acres under plow, in corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes. Thirty-five acres in timothy, 40 acres in pasture and meadow, about 100 acres of good timber. Soil rich and deep, easily tilled. Good water, three wells, streams, etc. Five miles good board and rail fence. Churches and schools in convenient distance. Good neighborhood and climate. Good-sized two-story house and three tenement houses. Large barn, stables, cribs, etc. A good herd of cattle on the farm. Good orchards and all necessary farm implements. Price, $50 per acre. Reason for selling: The owner is too old to take proper care of it. This is a good one.

240 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY. ONE AND ONEhalf miles from depot. All under fence, and crossfenced into 80 and 40 acre lots. Two hundred acres plowed and under cultivation, balance in grass. Three wells and large cistern. Two-story frame house, 30x40, with a wing 32x36, and 14 rooms (all finished and in fine repair). A fine barn, 32x50, and all necessary outbuildings. Price, $40 per acre. Twenty-two miles from Chicago. A bargain.

NEBRASKA.

1,200 ACRES, HALF MILE FROM DEPOT, IN Richardson County. Every acre under rail-fence, and cross-fenced into seven fields; all set in meadow and pasture. Land is rich, rolling prairie; not one acre of waste or wet land. Some timber scattered over the farm for shade. Three running-waters, as well as other good, never-failing wells and windmills. Over $1,000 worth of stock sold off this farm last year. There are three frame dwelling, two large barns, and lots of sheds for stock; young orchard; good school, churches, and society. Tree and clear title. This is the finest stock-raising county in the State. Located within ten miles of Missouri River, in one of the richest stock-raising counties of the State. Thickly settled with a good class of industrious people. Owner retiring from business is the cause of sale. You can buy this at $12.50 per acre, on liberal terms, and pay amount of purchase in cash, or horses, or both, or farm implements, at fair price.

MINNESOTA.

1,120 ACRES IN WILKIN COUNTY. THE FINEst wheat farm in the State. Six hundred acres now in wheat. 340 acres in natural meadow and pasture, 10 acres of timber. Never-failing well of water, with windmill. Good garden, well fenced. Land is black loam of the best quality; not one acre of poor or waste land on the farm; smooth, level prairie. Crops will average 25 bushels of wheat per acre. One-and-one-half-story frame house, plastered, with wing 14x24; seven large rooms (well painted), and as good as the best in the country. Good stable for 8 head of stock; bins for 3,000 bushels of grain; shed, pens, etc. Full supply of implements and machinery. Two and one-half miles from depot. Price, $12.50 per acre, on liberal terms, and pay amount of purchase in cash, or horses, or both, or farm implements, at fair price.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 119 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.:

MISSOURI.

1,000 ACRES. THIS FARM IS ONE OF THE FINest stock farms in the West. Has one stone residence, cost $5,000, nine rooms; large stone barn, 40x80, cost $4,000; corn cribs, sheds, and all outbuildings that are needed on the farm. About 250 acres in crops, balance in pasture and fine meadow. The land is rich, black loam soil, just rolling enough to drain well. No hills, swamps, or rough land. About 300 acres of as fine hardwood timber land as can be found in the State of Missouri. Is is almost strictly used for stock. Cuts two tons of hay to the acre, and it is in as fine part of the country as can be found in the United States, being 15 miles from Nevada, the county seat of Vernon County. This is one of the most thriving little towns in Missouri. There are now two railroads surveyed. One crosses one corner of the farm, and there will likely be a depot on it. If not on the farm, it will only be one mile from it. Now we offer this, one of the finest farms for stock in the Union, at $18 per acre. The title is perfect. $3,000 or $4,000 or all cash can be paid down, or we will take half in good city or farm property, or a good mill property. Reason for selling is that the owner cannot look after it, and has no rent. Wild lands are worth $15 in this section of country. Some one will get a great bargain here. It will make four or five good farms.

730 ACRES. EVERY ACRE UNDER FIRST-CLASS post, and board fence, and cross-fenced into convenient-sized fields. Five hundred acres in blue-grass, timothy, clover, red-top and other grasses. Balance under plow, in corn, wheat, and potatoes. Some good timber. Lasting running spring water. Also, four wells, windmill, etc. One elegant 10-room two-story frame dwelling, on stone foundation; cistern in cellar. Two other four-room frame tenant houses, all in first-class repair (painted white). Four large barns, corn cribs, and sheds for stock. Large ice-house, milk house, etc. Plenty of large and small fruits. The house is surrounded with all kinds of shade-trees, blackberry, with nice walks. Fine schools and churches within half-a-mile of farm; and first-class society. The land is just rolling enough to drain well. The land is not one acre of waste land, and the soil is as rich and productive as can be found in any State. There are now 140 acres of stalks, 130 head of cattle, 20 horses, and any amount of hogs and poultry and farm implements on the farm. Title is free and clear; and only 2 miles from depot and town of Lamonte, in Caldwell county. Will sell farm without stock and implements for one-half its worth.

631 ACRES IN CALLOWAY COUNTY. ONE-HALF in timber, with one of the finest pastures of blue grass for sheep, hog, and cattle. Balance in pasture of clover and timothy. Land rolling enough to drain; thirty acres in oats. Good garden, and fine orchard of 200 apple-trees, with a great quantity of peach, plum, and cherry trees. Twenty cows and calves, 6 horses and two mules, wagons, plows, mower, reaper, and other farming implements. Brick house, seven large rooms; milk cellar and ice-house. Three good wells. Large barn, stables, sheds, cribs, etc. Two miles from a town of 500 people. Good society. Land to be found in Iowa. This whole section lays beautifully rolling, and is very rich and productive.

160 ACRES IN O'BRIEN COUNTY, IOWA, ONE MILE from depot. The land is rich rolling prairie. Well watered. One hundred and sixty acres under plow, 12 acres in timber, two acres of fine orchard, balance in prairie. A good 6-welling of five rooms, 30x30; barn, 32x42. Stables, sheds, cribs, etc. Improvements good, price, $30 per acre. This farm will make four good farms. It is as rich prairie land as can be found in Iowa. A splendid stock or grain country. The county-seat is but a few miles away. Churches and schools convenient. It is a great bargain.

463 ACRES. ALL WELL FENCED WITH HEDGE and board fence, and cross-fenced into 10 fields of 40 acres. The land is good and very productive. Gently sloping prairie. Sixty acres in corn, 40 acres in wheat, 150 acres in oats, good pasture, 80 acres in meadow, and about 100 acres of timber. Good orchard. Three large streams, four wells, and pond. No better timber place could be found. A fine two-story brick house, 30x36, with wing, one and one-half stories, 32x36½—11 rooms; all in the best repair. Barn, 40x60; hog-pen, 24x44; corn cribs, tool-house, granaries, ice-house, etc. All the buildings mostly of brick, and in good repair. In Lee County, three miles from depot. Near good school and church. Society settled. Good title, free and clear. Price, $22,000. This farm is near Burlington and Fort Madison, in one of the finest and richest sections of Southern Iowa. It is a decidedly elegant and cheap farm at the price.

80 ACRES IN HARDIN COUNTY, NEAR DEPOT. The soil is the usual prairie loam—very productive; has been kept in thorough cultivation. Nearly all under fence; 25 acres under plow, 30 acres in timothy, balance, (including 15 acres of good timber, is in pasture. Well watered; three unfailing wells near house and barn. Good, comfortable house, one and one-half stories, 40x18, with wing. Orchard of 70 or 80 good trees, besides other fruits. One new barn, 40x18, for 10 horses and 12 cows; one good cattle-barn, 100x26; granary, 18x24; will hold 4,000 bushels. Cribs, sheds, smoke-house, and all buildings usually found on a farm. Price, $6,400. Terms to suit buyer. A first-class neighborhood, schools and churches, etc. Two and one-half miles from depot.

KANSAS.

FOR EXCHANGE—2,880 ACRES—THIS FARM IS one of the finest in the State of Kansas. One thousand acres under cultivation, 500 acres now in wheat, and will average 20 bushels per acre; 1,000 acres in corn, balance pasture. Two sections of this are the very best high bottom land. Will sell to suit buyer any season of the year, the balance gently rolling prairie. This land was selected especially for grain, and would also make a fine stock farm. The present owner sold off this farm last year $15,000 worth of wheat, $3,000 of corn. There is no timber on the farm, only a few shade-trees, but fine timber only one mile away. It is only three miles from depot and town of Lind, county, 112 miles west of Kansas City. All well fenced, and churches. Springs, wells, and windmills; lasting water; nice seven-room frame dwelling; one ranch house, three rooms; and three other small houses, all in first-class repair. Horse-barn, 28x36; granary, 16x24, and one 16x30; corn-cribs, one 20x60, and one 8x36, and other buildings necessary. Twenty horses and mules, five wagons, 16 drills, 20 harrows, and everything complete for a fine farm. In Dickinson County. $60,000 for farm, stock, and implements, which cost the owner about $45 per acre, and will sell farm without stock at $15 per acre. Will take half in good improved property in city. Owner at Edson's telephone office. Sell this farm from owner's residence to the ranch house. It is a great bargain. The owner will exchange this farm for good business or residence property in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any good city property—that is, will take half in trade.

1,280 ACRES. COUNTY FOUR MILES FROM FRANKfort, Marshall County. Six hundred and forty acr s now in wheat, 400 in corn, balance in fine meadow of blue-grass, timothy, and clover. The land is of deep black, rich clean soil. Produces 30 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn, and 80 bushels of oats per acre. It is all under high state of cultivation and is one of the finest bodies of land to be found in the West. Plenty of wells and running spring water. Fine orchard. Nearly new two-story eight-room frame dwelling. Three tenement houses, large barns, sheds, cribs, and granaries. Land is just rolling enough to drain well. The climate is moderate. Being just right for a cotton raiser. This could be made one of the finest stock farms in the West. Title is free and clear, and terms will be made to suit buyer. Twenty-five dollars per acre. It is a first-class bargain every way. The owner of this farm will exchange it for a good improved farm of not less than 500 acres, in Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, or Ohio. He is bothered some with Bright's disease of the kidneys; he thinks a change of water will help him. He has the best farm in Marshall County. Will trade stock, crops, implements, etc. If

FINANCIAL.

The Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal AND Okeechobee Land Co.

(OF FLORIDA.)

Chartered by Special Act of Legislature of Florida, 1881.

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000.

Officers:
William S. Stokley, President. Hamilton Disston, Treasurer.

Applications will be received on Thursday, July 14, and close on Monday, July 18, for the issue of $1,000,000 of Stock in 100,000 Shares of $10 ISSUED AT PAR.

With bonus of $1,000,000 of Land Certificates bearing 6 per cent interest, redeemable from sales of land by drawings from time to time, or convertible at option of holder into land at the Company's regular prices.

Each subscriber for shares of the Company will, in addition to his stock, receive as a bonus a Land Certificate equal to the amount of his subscription.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:
$5 per share on application.
$5 per share on delivery of Shares and Land Certificates.

Offices: Third and Chestnut-Sts., Philadelphia. Jacksonville, Florida.

This Company have a contract with the Board of Internal Improvement of Florida for the construction of a canal to provide an outlet for Lake Okeechobee, and thereby reclaiming from periodical overflow the lands lying south of Townships Twenty-four and east of Peace Creek, the area containing upwards of 8,000,000 acres. The State cedes to this Company one-half of the lands as fast as reclaimed.

This Company also own the franchise of the Atlantic Coast Steamboat Canal & Improvement Company, for the construction of a canal connecting the inlets on the East Coast of Florida, and which will give exclusive control of 330 miles of inland steam navigation through a country unsurpassed for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. In aid of the construction of this canal the Company will receive a land grant of 3,840 acres per mile of canal constructed, which will give the Company about 400,000 acres of lands immediately adjoining the canal.

The machinery for excavating the canals along the East Coast and into Lake Okeechobee is now being built, and both lines of canal are expected to be completed by September, 1882.

The State of Florida offers greater advantages for the investment of capital in construction of lines of transportation, the purchase and improvement of lands, of any State in the Union,—by reason of its geographical position, climate, and fertility of soil, adapted to the cultivation of crops covering the widest scope, embracing all of the grains, fruits, and vegetables of the North, Middle, and Southern States, besides tropical and semi-tropical fruits and fibrous plants in great variety, and maturing to that degree of perfection developed at no other point within the United States.

Prospectus and detailed reports on application at the office of the Company.

$200,000 Reserved for Chicago Subscription.

For Descriptive Pamphlets, and subscriptions for Stock, apply at office of GEO. O. MARCY & CO., 152 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

REED & BREESE, INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

100 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Offer a limited number of shares of stock in the

Republic Iron Company, Lake Superior Iron Company, Champion Iron Company, and Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and I. Co.,

At prices that will pay very large dividends upon the investment.

In spite of the low interest rate now prevailing these securities must advance materially.

We are buyers and sellers at all dividend-paying Iron Stocks. Quotations furnished on application.

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J. T. LESTER & CO.,

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DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.

Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

Burlington & Miss. Neb. 4s.
C., B. & Q. 4s.
St. Paul 5s, new, C. & P. W. Div.
St. Paul 5s, Mineral Points.
St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Div.
N. W. new S. Fund 5s.

AND OTHER CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS, FOR SALE BY

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No. 2 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO, ILL.,

Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling GRAIN and PROVISIONS, either for present or future delivery.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about

$2,097,803,889.

Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Agt., 8 State-st.

SAFE

COMPLETENESS.

Because it is fair, shall the rose-bud keep
Its possible loveliness folded up?
Would you have the pride of the forest sleep,
For fear of spoiling the acorn-cup?

Nay, the bud hath dreams of the perfect flower,
The acorn thrills with divine unrest;
Therefore we hasten when comes its hour,
The other follow its high behest.

True, they do perish—'tis ever so—
The law unerring all Nature keeps;
The acorn and bud are slain—but lo!
The pride of the forest, and lo! the rose.
CARLOTTA PERRY.

Mr. Bell's Pictures.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The history of the collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. John Bell, of Glasgow, the last-but portion of which was sold at Christie's on Friday and Saturday, is full of instruction to the rich man who has a mind to collect old masters. Mr. Bell had formed a great gallery, which he intended to leave as a museum to his native town; but, as he did without signing his will, the town has not acquired the pictures. The loss to the people of Glasgow is not, however, as great as might be imagined from the sum (it is said £250,000) which Mr. Bell paid for his acquisitions, for there never was an instance in which a man was more shamefully taken in by those with whom he dealt. The great majority of the pictures were copies, and not good copies, which were rightly thought to have sold well for the prices,—some £30 to £60 apiece—at which they sold last week. Still, there was a fair number of interesting pictures, though many of them were spoiled by the restorer, and most of them were wrongly attributed. The highest-priced was a small so-called Jan Steen, "The Physician's Visit," which should surely be described as a Metzu: it sold for £614 15s. The interior, which once had been a good De Hoogh, went for £78; a pair of Wouvens, flower-pieces of good quality, sold for £91; and a "Marriage of St. Catherine," by Innocenzo da Imola, 200 guineas; a very interesting Zubaran, miscalled Murillo, 136 guineas; a Lancret, 105 guineas; a doubtful but pretty Watteau, 98 guineas. Perhaps the best picture in the sale was a Madonna with Saints, by B. Zenale, which sold for 70 guineas. If one might describe from this notice one would say that in the case of masters of doubtful genuineness the subject is what counts commercially. A whole head, some picture is worth twice as much as a large picture of any other piece.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Active, but Weak—The Whole Line Tending to a Lower Range.

Local Securities Quiet and Easy—A Reduced Volume of Bank Clearings.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular—A Pronounced "Squeeze" in Oats and Lard.

Wheat Easier, though Rather Steady—Corn Very Strong for Spot and July.

FINANCIAL.

The general financial situation is rather tame. Railroad stocks are dependent to a large extent upon crop reports just now, and lead the tone in all the rest. Even the rumors which agitate the street, outside of crop conditions, are to a considerable extent based upon the views which the railroad magnates are supposed to take with regard to prospective earnings as based on the produce movement of the future. In regard to rail freight rates, which are now low, it is generally supposed that they will continue down till Vanderbilt grows tired of the arrangement; and it is not improbable that some people are canvassing the desirability of hastening the time when he will be fatigued. It is thought that though he may be content with a 15c rate where it does not pay others, yet a 10c rate might dispose him to take the other tack; and people may waken up some morning to a knowledge of the fact that 10c from Chicago will be accepted until there is a reasonable guarantee that at least 20c can be depended on for the future. It may be some days before the nervousness incident to this uncertainty is dispelled from the circles which buy and sell stocks, and permit Richard to be himself again.

The New York stock market was fairly active and weak. At the start the feeling was rather steady, but prices for the whole list soon gave way under a general pressure to sell, and the advance of the previous day was soon wiped out, the market still weakening under heavy offerings, and closing ¼@2¾ per cent lower. The Grangers were depressed by bad crop reports, which were much exaggerated, though the returns of the Government Bureau of Agriculture indicate a lower condition of the wheat and corn crops in the Northwest than last July. The war of the trunk lines also seemed to be raging as fiercely as ever, and the Vanderbilt stocks were lower in consequence, though it was rumored that the giant operators were buying some. Western Union broke under free offerings, and it was reported that Jay Gould disposed of 30,000 shares. This stock was also affected by the announcement that Judge Barnard had granted an injunction restraining the payment of the dividend till all suits were settled. The bulk of it had been paid, but the Union Trust Company at once stopped the payment of the checks, and thus tied up the dividend. The market reacted slightly before the close under Gould's tursing. Foreign investment continental sold at 86, closing at 88 @88. The coal stocks were strong on account of the reported improvement in the iron trade. The trading yesterday is supposed to have been largely by shorts, who were raking in their profits and putting out new deals. Chicago operators are reported to have been moderate traders.

The following shows the range of stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	*Open-ing.*	*High-est.*	*Low-est.*	*Clos-ing.*
P., C. & C. o.	144	144	140¾	143½
C., R. & Q.	163⅜	163⅝	162¾	162¾
Illinois Central	126¾	127	126¾	127⅜
L. S. & W.	54	54	53¾	54
New York Central	144¾	145¼	143¾	143⅝
Michigan Central	102	102	99¾	100
Louisville & Nashville	108	108¾	107	107
Wes. Union Tel. Co.	95¾	96	94¾	95¼
Nash. & Chatt.	86	86¾	85	85
Pacific Mail	50	50	48¾	48¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Do firsts preferred	42¾	43¾	42	42
Do seconds preferred	32			33
Do C. & A.	95			95
Hannibal & St. Joe.	93¾			93¾
Do preferred	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼
Kan. & Texas	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago & Northwestern	127½	127⅝	125¾	125¾
Do preferred	140	140	138	139
Erie	44	44	42¾	43
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	83¾	84
Erie seconds	102¾	102¾	101¼	102
Lake Shore	127⅛	127⅜	125	125¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	51⅞	52	50	50¾
Do preferred	92⅝	92⅝	91¼	92
Union Pacific	130	130	128¾	129
Texas Pacific	64¾	64¾	63	63
Northern Pacific	45¾	45¾	42¾	42¾
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	82¾	83¼
St. Paul	123	123	122¾	123
Do preferred	136¾			133¾
Missouri Pacific	116¾	116¾	114¾	114¾
New Jersey Central	39¾	39¾	38	38¾
Delaware, Lack. & West.	122¾	122¾	121¾	122¼
Ohio & Mississippi	39¾	40	39¾	39¾
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
Do preferred	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	140	140	138¾	139
Canada Southern	64¾	64¾	63¾	64¾
Lake Erie & Western	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
Manhattan	18¾	19	18¼	18¾
Ont. & Western	35¾	35¾	34¾	35
Mobile & Ohio	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾
St. Louis & San F.	50¾	51	50	50¾
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77	77¾
Jeon & Rio Grande	106¾	106¾	105¼	105¼
Ohio Central	33	33	31	31¼
Morris & Essex				140
Houston & Texas		10	10	10
Metropolitan Elevated		91	90¾	90¾
Met. Board of Brokers	99¾			
Terre Haute	58			58
Oregon Ry & N. Co.	167	168	166¾	166¾
Mo., Ia., S. & W.	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
Central Arizona	4	4¼	3¾	3¾
C., C., C. & I.	145	145	142¾	142¾
Central Pacific	104¾	104¾	99	99¾
St. Paul, Minn & Man.	133	134	133	134

*Central Pacific ex. semi-annual dividend 3 per cent, payable July 20.

Following are the Stock Board quotations of local securities:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
North Chicago City Railway	130	135
West Division City Railway		Stock.
Chicago South Branch Dock Company	95	115
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1879	103¾	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1882	122	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	125	
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	126	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1879	100¾	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1880	112	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1882	117¾	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1885	119¾	119¾
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	125	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	125	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	126	
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1900	131	
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1895	116	
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107¾	108¼
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1880	104¾	105¾
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1882	118	
Cook County bonds, 6s, 1895	108¾	
Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	110	110
West Park 7s, 1901	114	
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112¾	

Local securities were rather quiet, city and county bonds being steady, with small offerings. Railroad bonds were quoted slow, and easy in sympathy with stocks. Sales were reported of $2,000 Burlington 4s at 96¾; $1,000 Wabash 5s at 97¾; $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 96½; also $15,000 Chicago 7s, 1895, at 125¾. New York exchange was quoted weak under liberal offerings. Sales were made at 80c per $1,000 discount, and some banks quoted the discount at $1.00. The local clearings yesterday were $7,000,000. Bankers reported a moderate country demand for currency, and a fair city business. Loans were effected at 4@5 per cent on call, and 6@7 on time.

Government bonds were quiet and steady, 3.65s being quoted stronger. The local quotations for District of Columbia 3.65s were 108¾@110; the 3½s were 102¼@103; the 4s were 116¾@116¾; and the 4½s were 114½@114¾.

Foreign exchange was quoted quiet and steady:

	Sixty days.	*Demand.*
Prime sterling nominal	483¾	485¾
Prime sterling selling	483¾@484	485¾@486
Prime sterling commercial	481¾@482¾	483¾@484
Francs	5.21¾	5.20¾
Francs, commercial	5.23¾	5.22½
Reichsmarks	94¼	94½
Reichsmarks, commercial	93¾@93¾	94¼@94¾

The Treasurer of the Chicago Provision, Grain, and Stock Board was paying out the $50 per share dividend yesterday.

The Green Mountain Mining Company has declared a dividend (No. 25) of 7½c per share, payable on July 25th.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "There are thirty mining assessments to become delinquent this month. Seven of these fall due between the 1st and the 10th, nine more between the 10th and 20th, and the remainder during the last ten days of the month. Nineteen of the claims this month are in California, an unusually large proportion; nine are in Nevada, and one each in Arizona and Utah." The Comstock Lode, with unusual modesty, demands assessments on only two mines this month. There are now only five mines in Nevada, out of a hundred or more that are being worked, which are paying dividends. It is about one chance in a hundred, but there will always be those found who are willing to take that chance. It is the one charm of mining.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there are about $30,000,000 of registered 5 per cent bonds outstanding. These bonds are redeemable at once with interest to the date of presentation. They cease to bear interest on Oct. 1. There are upward of $31,000,000 of coupon 5 per cent bonds outstanding, which cease to bear interest Aug. 12, and are redeemable after that date.

About 80 per cent of the $6,500,000 6 per cent first-mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company was taken on the Amsterdam Bourse within an hour after the subscription books were opened. This road, which is now building, forms the Erie extension to Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The share speculation was weak throughout almost the entire day, and lower figures were touched than at any period since the downward movement was inaugurated. The temporary strength which was imparted to the market yesterday by the covering of shorts by some few operators who allowed themselves to be frightened by false reports put into circulation for the sole purpose of creating a market upon which to sell, seemed to have entirely departed, and was replaced by a tone of severe depression when it was found that there was no truth in the rumored meeting of the trunk line Presidents, and that consequently no steps has been taken toward adjusting the rates for freights. A sharp pressure to sell was developed, which resulted in a serious depreciation in values. The downward movement was also materially assisted by the publication of the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The declining tendency was most pronounced during the afternoon, and the lowest figures of the day were current in the late dealings, when the decline from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 3¾ per cent, the latter in Texas Pacific, Oregon Navigation, St. Paul, Northwestern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, New Jersey Central, and Lake Shore being also prominent therein. Western Union was unfavorably affected by the injunction restraining the payment of the two dividends of 1½ per cent each due on the stock, and a decline of 2 per cent took place, a portion of which was subsequently recovered. In the final sales the general market rallied a fraction, but closed unsettled in tone.

The money market continued to work easily, the supply of capital offering being abundant for all the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on piedge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 2½ and 3½ per cent on call, and closed at the lower figure. Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2@2½ per cent. Time loans were quoted at 3 @4 per cent, according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3@4½ per cent. In the sterling exchange market the nominal asking quotations were unchanged, but lower rates were accepted on real business than were current yesterday.

Railroad mortgages were in light request, and the market was in the main weak in tone. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 80 to 79, and rallied to 79¼. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts rose from 102¾ to 102⅝, and declined to 102. Canada Southern guaranteed firsts receded from 100¼ to 100⅛, and recovered to 100¼. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 101¾ to 102⅛, and reacted to 102; do funded 5s sold up from 98⅛ to 99½. Kansas & Texas general 6s rose from 95 to 95⅜, fell off to 94⅛, and rallies to 95; do firsts advanced from 110½ to 111; do seconds advanced from 84¾ to 84⅞, and reacted to 84¾. Ohio Central firsts rose from 103½ to 103¾, and declined to 103; do income 6s advanced from 60½ to 62. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis incomes rose from 77 to 77¾. Denver & Rio Grand construction 6s from 116⅜ to 117, and Kansas City & Northern firsts (Omaha Division) from 117 to 177¾. New York Elevated firsts fell off from 116 to 115½, and returned to 116. Houston & Texas (main line) firsts declined from 113 to 112. International & Great Northern firsts from 112¾ to 111¾, Mobile & Ohio fourth debentures from 64 to 62, New Jersey Central incomes from 101 to 100, New York City & Northern general 6s from 95½ to 95, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 105½ to 102, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts from 112¾ to 112, Texas Pacific Land Grant incomes from 84½ to 84, Toledo, Delphos & Burlington firsts from 97½ to 97, Western Union coupon 7s from 122 to 121¾, and Ohio Southern firsts from 98 to 97½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Governments are quiet and generally steady.

In the railroad bond market Ohio Central incomes advanced to 63 from 60, Erie funded 5s to 99¼ from 98¾, do second consols to 102¾ from 101¾, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes to 77¾ from 77. Mobile & Ohio fourth debentures declined from 64 to 62, Houston & Texas (main line) firsts to 112 from 113, International & Great Northern firsts to 111¾ from 112¾, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts to 102 from 103¾, and Richmond & Allegheny firsts to 108 from 109.

State securities were dull, except Tennessees.

The stock market opened weak and lower, and in early dealings prices declined ¼ to 2, Dubuque Central, St. Paul, Northwestern, Western Union, and Texas Pacific leading. Towards noon there was a recovery of ¼ to 1, but during the afternoon a heavy pressure to sell prevailed, and prices took a sharp downward turn, the lowest figures of the day being current in late dealings, when the decline from the highest point ranged from ½ to 3¾. Texas Pacific, Oregon Navigation, Illinois Central, C., C. & I., and Granger and trunk-line shares leading therein. In final sales there was a fractional recovery in some cases, but the market closed unsettled.

Five thousand shares of Lake Shore sold today, and for the sixty-first "regular." Central Arizona sold down to 3¾. There was a rumor afloat that the stock is to be listed at the London Exchange, and is being purposely depressed preparatory to closing so. Parties who were selling at 6 were buyers at the lower figures of to-day. Transactions, 273,000 shares:

Can'a Southern, 64⅝	6,000	New York Central	7,000
Central Pacific	1,000	Northern Pacific	1,000
Den. & Rio Grande	1,400	Ohio & Mississippi	5,000
Erie	17,000	Pacific Mail	5,000
Kansas & Texas	5,000	St. Paul	22,000
Lake Shore	32,000	St. Paul & Omaha	4,000
Louisville & Nashv'e	3,000	Texas Pacific	5,700
Lake Erie & West.	1,200	Union Pacific	12,000
Michigan Central	1,000	Wabash Pacific	8,000
Missouri Pacific	1,000	Western Union	30,000
Northwestern	25,500	Central Arizona	8,400
New Jersey Central	2,500	Illinois Central	3,500

Money market easy at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 484; demand, 486.

Dry goods imports for the week, $2,956,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s, ex	102¾	4s, coupon	116¾
6s, ex	101¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
6s, coupon	115¾		

BONDS.

C. P. bonds, 1st pfd	116	Tennessee, new	75¾
Erie seconds	101¾	Tennessee bonds, 6s	77
Lehigh & Wilkesc'rre	118¾	U. P. land grants	118¾
Louisiana consols	67	U. P. sinking-fund	108
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	38
St. Joe	103¾	Virginia, consols	33
St. P. & S. C. firsts	107	Virginia, deferred	11¾
Tennessee 6s	75		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	N. J. Central	99¾
Alton & Terre Haute	48	North Pacific	42¾
American	85	Preferred	83
B., C., R. & N.	81	Northwestern	125¾
Canada Southern	64¾	Preferred	139
C., C. & I.	142	New York Central	143¾
Central Pacific	98¾	Ohio Central	30
Ches. & Ohio	25¾	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Do first preferred	42	Do preferred	114
Do second preferred	32	Ontario & Western	18¾
Chicago & Alton	137¾	Pacific Mail	48¾
Do preferred	150	Panama	290
C., R. I. & P.	139	Peoria, D. & E.	47
C., St. L. & N. O.	79	Pittsburg	149
Clev., Col. & Cin.	69	Reading	58
Cleve. & Columbus	127½	Rock Island	141
Del. & Hudson	108¾	St. L. & San Francisco	51
Del., L. & W.	122¾	Do preferred	76
D. & R. G.	106¾	Do 1st preferred	113
Erie	42¾	St. Paul	123¾
Do preferred	83¾	Do preferred	136
Fort Wayne	134	St. P., M. & M.	137
H. & St. Joe.	93¾	St. Paul & Omaha	41¾
Do preferred	111¾	Do preferred	104
Harlem	250	Texas Pacific	62
Ill. Central	126¾	Toledo & Wabash	32¾
Illinois Central	37¾	United States	70¾
L. S. & M. S.	124	W. St. L. & P.	56¾
Iron Mountain	95¾	Wabash preferred	94¾
Kansas & Texas	46¾	Fargo	122
Lake Erie & Western	30	Western Union Tel	94¾
Lake Shore	124¾	Canada	64
Louisville & Nash	107¾	Central Arizona	3¾
L. N. & A.	86	Homestake	14
Mar. & C. first pref	14	Littlie Pittsburg	2⅝
Do second preferred	10	Quicksilver	19
Mem. & Charleston	39	Do preferred	75
Michigan Central	100	Silver Cliff	2¾
Missouri Pacific	115¾	Standard	2¾
Mobile & Ohio	36¾	St. P. & O. ll. preferred	91
Morris & Essex	132¾		
Nash. & Chattanooga	85		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 15.—The home list fairly held its own to-day, although everything was very quiet. Much of the attention is directed for the time being to the New York list, the uncertain condition of which has no little influence on the transactions here. It is a noticeable fact that yesterday and to-day the orders to buy from the outside have been larger than at any time since the attempted assasination of the President. Money commencing to come out again, and notwithstanding many of the operators are away there are still enough left to make a good market throughout the whole season. Hartford & Erie is were unchanged at 79¾, as was also New York & New England at 28¾. Lowell gained ½, selling up to 110½. Iowa Falls made an advance, and Flint common rose from 37¾ to 38. Standing lost ½, to 30¾. Portland was at 148, Bell Telephone, 206, and Rutland preferred at 81¾ were unchanged. Water-Power made its appearance again, selling at 10.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	9¾	Eastern	119¾
Boston Land	1¾	Flint & P. M.	37
Boston, H. & E. 79	79¾	Little Rock & Ft. S.	78
Eastern firsts	111	N. Y. & N. E.	29¾
Atchison & Topeka	146	O. & L. C. common	52¾
Boston & Albany	173	Old Colony	130
Chic., Burl. & Quin.	163	Wis. Central com	27
Cin., S. & Cleveland	28¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols, 101 5-16; account, 100 7-16.

New 5s, 104⅞; 4s, 120.

Illinois Central, 144⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 66¾; New York Central, 148¾; Erie, 45¼; do seconds, 105¼; Reading, 20⅜.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes, 85f 40c.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased the past week 149,000 francs in gold and 1,175,000 in silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 400.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 15.—Mining stocks were quiet. Calumet & Hecla made another decline to 225, and Silver Islet to 41¼. Business at the Mining Exchange was lacking in features of interest. Empire advanced from 37 to 40, falling back to 37 again. Massachusetts & New Mexico moved upward from 62 to 64, and then sagged back again to 62. Milton declined from 161 to 156, with sales at the close at 180. Pine Tree was quiet at 340, and Copperopolis at 191. Silver Hill and New Hampshire Enterprise opened with sales at 10, declining to 35, however, upon sales of 400 shares.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¾	Franklin	11
Calumet & Hecla	225	Pewabic	12
Catalina	1 1-16	Quincy	94¼
Copper Falls	1	Ridge	3
Duncan Silver		Silver Islet	40

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Illinois st, 100 ft w of Cass, n f, 50x100 ft, dated July 14 (Master in Chancery to Melina E. Wilmarth)	$ 14,703
Beers st, 40 ft n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 24x125¼ ft, dated July 14 (P. Coughlin to George Gunther)	400
Western ave, 72 ft s of Breese place, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 30 (Sigge Pryts to E. Clausenius)	700
North Franklin st, 247 ft s of Centre, w f, 25x58 ft, dated July 14 (C. and G. A. Busse to Emilie Mueller)	1,500
Robey st, 66 ft n of North Halsted, n f, 25x74-100 ft to Gardner st, dated July 8 (Henry Secker to Gottlieb Secker)	1,500
West Van Buren st, 122 ft w of Francisco, s f, 20x125 ft, dated July 15 (Wood & Stevens to Edward Wood)	733
The premises No. 62 Cornell st, dated July 14 (August Seefurth to Mary Fahrman)	1,900
Paulina st, 150 ft n of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 13 (C. Counselman to E. C. Jones)	300
Willow st, s e cor of Orchard, n f, 50x99 6-10 ft, dated July 7 (Frederick Schreiber to the First German Presbyterian Church)	3,300
Hammond st, 210 ft n of Menominee, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 5 (the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company to Anna M. Nelson)	1,300
North Paulina st, 386 ft n of North Ave, e f, 24x124¾ ft, dated July 11 (Hiram Barker to N. F. McMahon)	1,000
Genesee st, 96 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 50x124 9-10 ft, dated June 30 (Walter Barton to Joseph H. Benson)	1,000
Fillmore st, 92 8-10 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated July 11 (J. P. Robinson to Erasmus Carroll)	1,800
South Dearborn st, 228 ft s of Thirty-fifth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 14 (A. E. Guild, jr., to Mary A. Wilcox)	1,100
Prairie av, s w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 51 5-10x180 1-10 ft, dated July 12 (Mary H. Batterman and P. T. Turnley to John H. Batterman)	10,000
State st, 307 ft n of Harrison, e f, 24½x102 ft, dated July 14 (Mary W. Robinson to Sarah Goldstein)	27,000
West Indiana st, 250 ft e of Iowa, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 20 (Ethan Curtis to David W. Clark)	1,000
West Indiana st, same lot as above, dated July 13 (William W. Clark to the Chicago & West Division Railway Company)	1,000
North Clark st, 21 8-10 ft n of Huron, e f, 20x110 ft, dated July 13 (Mary and John H. Batterman to John O. Batterman)	15,000
Ashland ave, 187 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 15 (C. Counselman to Ellen Guerin)	500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Seminary av, 488¼ ft s of Mariana st, s f, 24x131 ft, dated July 15 (Harriet R. Cram to Fred Trangott)	$	600
Lots land 3, in Block 2 of Gehrke et als part of Block 1 of Sec. 20, 41, dated July 15 (Emilia Wienboeker to Wilhelm Tonne)		5,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	*RECEIPTS.*		*SHIPMENTS.*	
	1881.	*1880.*	*1881.*	*1880.*
Flour, brls	15,505	5,887	16,515	5,849
Wheat, bu	6,161	30,072	166,378	90,031
Corn, bu	284,536	262,240	579,450	240,375
Oats, bu	75,026	47,486	155,616	76,937
Rye, bu	536	3,100	1,732	263
Barley, bu	500	1,500	900	1,443
Grass seed, lbs		15,400	1,225	14,000
Flaxseed, lbs	156,400	28,000	1,232,012	12,500
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000		300	27,755
Cured meats, lbs	577,320	720,540	2,628,830	3,586,554
Beef, tcs			2	2
Beef, brls			253	186
Pork, brls	730		1,435	771
Lard, lbs	883,300	21,900	590,083	1,092,081
Tallow, lbs	73,570	27,550	91,930	21,175
Butter, lbs	388,990	287,838	341,476	171,790
Live hogs, No	28,551	21,941	4,081	8,084
Cattle, No	8,174	4,265	4,360	5,467
Sheep, No	1,692	250	357	175
Hides, lbs	156,117	152,940	169,100	65,300
Wool, lbs	99,546	224,911	288,867	289,000
Potatoes, bu	5,822	550	482	
Coal, tons	14,212	12,514	3,776	725
Hay, tons	130	67	10	30
Lumber, m ft	8,305	6,571	3,238	2,646
Shingles, m	2,836	1,500	247	80
Salt, brls	5,620	1,500	6,300	1,729
Poultry, lbs	180			
Eggs, pkgs	812	711	33	
Cheese, lbs	5,882	2,362	4,647	2,361
Green apples, brls	13	483		

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 25 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected (48 wheat); 41 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 80 cars high mixed, 3 cars new do, 5 cars and 4,800 bu new mixed, 205 cars rejected, 42 c

Bbls. 24,000; packing and butchers', 25,000@26. Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 800.

LUMBER.

The half-dozen cargoes on the market yesterday went off quickly, piece-stuff selling at $12.00. Shingles were advanced slightly. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$12.00 @12.25
Green common boards	11.00 @11.50
Green medium	14.00 @15.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @20.00
Green good inch	17.00 @18.00
Siding and strips	12.75 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.70 @ 2.80
Extra shingles	3.00
Lath	1.75 @ 1.80

—Are slow and unchanged in price, not buying prices of leading city dealers.

ired, tight, W. Sess.

ired, heavy

SPICES.

Was unchanged, except No.1 timothy, weak and advanced $1.00 per ton. We quote:

otby, # ton

otby, per ton on track

rairie

ixed

—Are slow and unchanged in price, not buying prices of leading city dealers.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	4,013	19,824	1,231
	5,704	24,377	1,228
	1,437	17,531	1,237
	6,300	25,000	1,200
	30,746	130,643	7,186
	25,136	84,758	8,141

—The market continued weak, the offering large, and reports from New York very encouraging. In comparison with prices a decline in shipping and export

Cattle was apparent. Butchers' and canners' was weak, but not quotably lower. Modified prices in the market was active, and by day most of the stock was picked up, the remaining unsold being insignificant as compared to the total supply. Among the arrivals was one of "Western" cattle. There were 60 here, and they were sold by Rosenbaum, Bro. & Co. They averaged 1,300 lbs. and were Texas. The run of Texas grassers was was about equal to the demand, the local y pretty well filled up from the free arrivals of Monday and the day before. The range of prices, with most of the trading at $2.85 Texas, at $3.00@3.50 for native shipping steers, $3.60@3.80 for native shipping grades, and at or export grades. The general market fa-

QUOTATIONS.

eves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and

eves—Fine, fat, and well-formed

eighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs

eighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs

ulls—Fat to good steers and

ulls—Common cattle, weighing 950

ight and thin cows, heifers, steers,

scalawag steers

rough Grove

rough droves

ERS—Were steady at $2.50 per brl for sound

There was a steady trade at quotations:

Saginaw and New York

ght, per brl

ht, per sack

bout sacks

airy, per sack

ancy, per sack

fine, brown sacks

are generally inactive, flaxseed selling dull at 76 from the previous day; August at $1.15, September at $1.14, and October at ame timothy for September sold at $1.95, the made of 1 car, and 25 bu timothy at $2.00. the small lot, $2.15 for August, and $1.90 for ber; 12 cars and 30,000 bu flaxseed at $1.15@1.16 for September, $1.14 for August, $1.16 for September and $1.13 for October.

—Was steady and quoted steady at 64@65c for city, 66c for country rendered, with No. 2 coun-

EY—The market is quoted steady on the $1.19 for finished goods.

—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade ex-

choice medium tub

od dingy tub

ood washed fleece

od unwashed fleece

ood unwashed fleece

ashed fleece

ashed fleece

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SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

The Week a Quiet One, Owing to the Heat and the Assasination.

A Noticeable Falling Off in Foreign Imports and Exports.

Trade, However, Considering the Season, in a Very Gratifying Condition.

The New York Produce Exchange Now Completely in the Control of Speculators.

St. Louis, Notwithstanding the Intense Heat, Has Done a Good Business.

The Volume of Business in Cincinnati Falls Below That of Last Week.

Louisville Business-Men Jubilant Over Large and Profitable Transactions in Trade.

Unusual Activity Prevailing in All Branches of Manufactured Iron at Pittsburg.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—This has been a very quiet week, as was to be expected in view of the season, the extreme heat, and the absorbing interest in the condition of the President. Still the volume of trade continues large, as is indicated by exchanges. The falling off in the foreign trade of the country, both in exports and imports, which has set in, is only a temporary matter, not particularly significant, and, at any rate, is not sufficient to materially affect the prosperity of the country as a whole.

In dry goods the domestic trade movement has been quite free in consequence of large arrivals for delivery, for which orders had previously been given. The jobbing trade is dull and inactive. Houses are getting ready for the anticipated great fall trade. The hat, straw goods, and kindred trades allied to dry goods have had a fairly satisfactory season.

The markets centering at the Produce Exchange are largely controlled by speculators. In grain of all descriptions, with the possible exception of oats, the tendency of the week has been steadily towards higher prices. Lard and pork products have been decidedly advancing, and the market closes strong.

Cotton has been very strong, and at the close considerably higher prices obtained.

Wool holds its own fairly well, and at slight concessions sales can be readily made, but there is little tendency towards an advance.

In lumber, indications for an early and large fall business are already apparent, which, with present demands, somewhat stimulates an already firm market. Desirable grades were held in sellers' favor, particularly in building stuff. Yellow pine still sold ahead of deliveries, with a scarcity of spruce and a good request for white pine. Hardwoods continue to be required largely for building purposes, and seasoned stock is scarce, prices ranging strong, and in some cases advanced.

In furniture, the volume of trade for the summer is fully up to anticipation with manufacturers, and retailers report a larger business than for many previous years at this season.

Prices are fairly maintained, and prospects for the fall are regarded good.

In the pig-iron market there has been a little better demand the past week, and, while prices have not advanced, they are a shade firmer. For scrap-iron there is quite a good demand, and prices advanced slightly. The consumption of plate and bar-iron continues large. Dealers in this branch of trade are all busy, and getting fair rates.

The leather trade has been light the past week. Few orders have been received. Prices were firm and believed to be on a sound basis. Boots and shoes have been dull, but reports from salesmen on the road are favorable. They report light stocks, and all indications point to a good fall business.

Area of production continues very large, and it is a surprise to many that prices have held up so well. Yesterday 78,000 boxes of cheese were received here, but the demand from shippers meets the supply, and there is little accumulation of stock in New York.

Butter is in very light supply, and prices have been maintained, but conservative operators look for a reaction from the extreme figures which ruled the past few weeks.

In the wholesale drug trade the situation is as yet unsatisfactory. Prices continued to drop, and few importing houses in this line made any money so far.

Opium has found a lower level. It sold yesterday at $3.12½ in bond, the lowest point reached in ten years. The calculations of the syndicate who tried to corner the drug were all wrong, and they are very unlikely to get out without adding to their already large losses.

In raw sugar the market is a trifle more animated, but not active. Fair refining, 7¾ cents, with concessions to buyers in view of the dullness of the English and Cuban markets. In refined sugar overproduction still continues. The arrangement between refiners to reduce production has been merely tacit, and not much heeded.

The tea market has been moderate and dull. Prices are fairly maintained. Sales at auction, 3,635 half-chests. An improvement in this trade is anticipated after Aug. 1.

Rio coffee dull and inactive, but outside buyers appeared and caused prices to be a shade firmer. Mild grades of coffee were in moderate demand, and prices were sustained.

The failures for the week, although somewhat numerous, amounting to seventy-eight, cannot be said to be important or significant. The trade of the country generally is in a healthy condition, and active for this season of the year.

The Mining Associated Press reports as follows concerning the mining stock market of the past seven days: Mining stocks have been very weak, many of them declining to lower figures than ever before reached, which is mainly due to continued bear speculation in State Line and Oriental Miller stocks. These stocks absorb the bulk of dealings at the Boards. The reports from the mines continue favorable, and conservative operatives believe the lowest prices have been reached. Improvements in Robinson Consolidated are attracting attention. Comstocks and Leadville have been dull, and the interest in Hibernia has subsided, the stock closing weak. The following dividends have been declared or paid: Ontario, 50 cents per share; Standard, 75; Tombstone, 10; Deadwood-Terra, 20; Homestake, 30; Robinson Consolidated, 25; Copper Queen, 10. Bullion receipts of the week, $388,513. Total sales of mining stocks, over 800,000 shares.

The total reported transactions in flour, also the principal items of grain and provisions, were as follow during the week ending yesterday: Flour—Receipts, 114,901 barrels; exports, 37,410; sales, 104,550. Wheat—Receipts, 6,913,129 bushels; exports, 573,266; sales, 1,324,000 for prompt and 7,325,000 for future delivery. Corn—Receipts, 1,575,833 bushels; exports, 1,198,961; sales, 2,060,000 for prompt and 2,102,000 for future delivery. Oats—Receipts, 291,494 bushels; exports, 6,437; sales, 1,173,000. Pork—Receipts, 5,583 barrels; exports, 6,299; sales, 6,380, including both old and new mess. Lard—Receipts, 10,881 tierces and 5,797 kegs; exports, 3,989,617 pounds; sales, 3,430 tierces for prompt and 178,150 for future delivery; sales include city and Western steam, also No. 1 city and refined.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The money market the past week was very quiet. There was an abundance of funds, but little disposition to deal in stocks and bonds, which were lower. There was a general decline in the stock market. Those having money to dispose of preferred to invest in mortgages. The dry goods trade was dull, and there is little demand. The spring and summer trade has gone by, and it is yet too early for fall work. The grain trade has been fairly active, and, while wheat has been subjected to slight fluctuations, to-day it closed higher and firm, with heavier transactions than any day since Saturday last, and futures were in demand at advanced rates. Corn steadily improved in the face of larger receipts, and it closed firm to-day at the highest figures of the week, with largely increased transactions for mixed Western. White corn has been very slow, and dropped in price, because of want of foreign demand. Oats ruled dull, notwithstanding prices were lower than in most of the Western markets. Yesterday they exhibited more firmness, and to-day prices were advanced. Rye was almost entirely nominal. Receipts have been very small, and the price has settled down to figures lower than those of the extreme Western markets. Flour has ruled about steady, and transactions were limited to immediate requirements, holders and buyers being far apart in their ideas. Reports of the reduced crop of wheat will maintain present prices, unless receipts shall become greater than the usual demand. Lower grades of shipping were in more request, and family brands were slow, the latter being confined almost wholly to the local trade. Coffee is dull, and prices are a shade easier than a week ago. Sugars declined for raw kinds, and in refined goods there was a decline, but the check to production has made the market again firm, and holders look for an advance. The provision market has been excited, and a general advance has taken place upon only a jobbing trade demand. To-day the market is very firm, and a further advance is looked for. There are no round lots here, the trade making their transactions in Western markets for delivery here. Butter and cheese ruled very quiet. Butter has been firm until to-day, when, except for choice creamery products, there is an easier feeling. Cheese has become a little firmer for full creams, but skims are little sought after, except by the small retail trade. Eggs have been about steady under a limited supply. To-day, however, with a decreased demand, the market is easier. The live-stock market was firm early in the week for beef cattle, but yesterday prices were a shade off, with an abundant supply. There has been a fair trade in hogs, and the market ruled very firm. There was an increased demand, and indications are that prices will improve. Sheep have been slow, with only a moderate demand for lambs. The supply has been superabundant, but prices have been maintained.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather, the provision trade has been active, with the market very strong, with an upward tendency and higher prices expected. While the stock here is not large, the general movement at this point has been very large, and the Board of Trade report of receipts and shipments is very considerably over the reports of last week.

The tobacco market continues to display the same firmness in prices which has marked it for several weeks. Plugs are exceptionally strong.

All grades of barley are very scarce, and prices are as high as at any time during the season.

There is a good demand for cotton the past few days, particularly for the better grades, and, in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, prices are higher.

In whisky the new orders are limited. Orders for withdrawal keep well up.

The trade in field seeds is just beginning, with a prospect for a liberal demand for fall seeding. The stock of millet and Hungarian is about exhausted and the demand over. There has been a good trade in farming implements so far this season.

The flour market has been slow and heavy during the week, with sales light. New wheat flour is arriving. Prices are rather easier at the close of the week than the opening.

Hay is about stationary, with light dealings.

Corn and oats are fairly active, without much fluctuation.

Hominy and grits are active at higher prices.

Corn-meal prices are firmly sustained, with an active demand.

The cheese and butter trade has been good for the season, with some advance on cheese.

The drug business has been good for the season. Opium is weak. Morphine declined. Quinine active and very firm.

The iron market has been quiet, with some inquiries for future delivery. Sheet-iron is scarce, in view of the limited production of the mills supplying this market. Metals are steady. Nails gaining strength. Thursday, under the proclamation of the Governor, was a day of fasting and prayer for the President's recovery, and was generally observed. The public offices, banks, and businesshouses generally were closed, and business for the most part was suspended.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company elected to pay cash for its purchases of Short Line stock, and during the week disbursed more than $2,000,000, which had its effect on the local security markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—No rain from June 29 to till July 14, and with the temperature reaching higher than 90 each day and as high 103 one day, brought a fearful mortality the past week, the deaths traceable to the hot weather numbering 363. There were very many more prostrations. Business, of course, where personal activity was required, was greatly restricted. Manufacturers and builders were seriously interrupted, nearly all of the latter stopping work entirely. This state of affairs was felt at the banks. The volume of business was much reduced. Money has ruled with rates of discount at 5@6 per cent. Exchange is heavy at 1-10@1-30 discount selling and par buying. The market for local securities is firm, and there are indications that the demand for investments at a very low rate of interest are not so pressing. When the city offered a million 4 per cent bonds last Saturday bids were par, except those by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. They bid a premium of 2¼ per cent.

The movement of wheat begins to make the demand for money at country banks strong. The rain of yesterday made it decidedly cooler, and the weather gives a new impetus to lagging business.

Dry goods have been almost nominal, with no disposition to buy except the barest necessities. Light fabrics are called for freely. Clothing reports almost the same condition. There is a very active telegraphic demand for thin goods, creoles, lustres, etc., but nothing at all done in heavier goods.

Groceries are excited by the strong increase in provisions and the firmness in breadstuffs, but the volume of business is less than last week. Sugar, under a scarcity of fruit, is not much in demand, and is easier.

Boots and shoes are exceptionally dull. Manufacturers, however, have pressing orders, which the hot weather has prevented them from filling as readily as they wished.

On 'Change the heated term has not been so apparent in its effects on business. Provisions have ruled strong and higher, and close with a decided advance. Grain, too, is higher, wheat apparently recovering the loss of last week. Corn, under apprehensions of a short crop, is strong. Distillers, however, favor a cheap St. Louis grade, and that checks a rise to some extent.

Whisky ruled steady and firm at $1.08.

Cotton has advanced, closing at 11 cents.

Hogs have advanced 25@50 cents, and are firm.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—The special market reports of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* Saturday morning, will contain the following: The cotton market continued harder, and quotations have undergone a further advance of ¼@¾ cents per pound since last week. Upland cottons delivered at mills today averaged 11⅝, against 11¼ cents a week ago. All leading makes of printed calicoes will also probably be opened before our next issue. There has been a steady movement in wool, but the sales of the week foot up 2,538,581 pounds, and there has been an active inquiry for fine delaine selections. Some large parcels have been sold for future delivery. The extreme quotations which were obtained on fine clothing wools previous to the incoming of the new Ohio clip are now being shaded a little. Receipts in Boston of wool this week were 20,199 bales domestic and 1,337 foreign, against 22,032 domestic and 189 foreign last week, and 10,044 domestic and 736 foreign for the corresponding period of 1880. Woolen goods are very firm, and deliveries on back orders continue to absorb the greater portion of production. Clothiers are complaining some of popular fabrics not being delivered fast enough to supply requirements. Boot and shoe shipments to points outside of New England were 44,183 cases, against 45,322 last week and 31,180 cases for the corresponding week of last year. There have been no changes in leather, and any material reduction in its present cost is improbable. There has been no change in pig or scrap iron, but finished iron is more firmly held. No lots of refined bar are now obtainable in Boston at less than $2.30. Mills are disposed to reach for 5 cents above that figure. There is a good wholesale demand for coal, and buyers are stocking up with the belief that bottom prices have been reached. Building materials are in fair demand, and brick are firm. Western lumber is firmly held, but Eastern lumber is easier, and prices of spruce are being shaded $1.00@1.50 per 1,000. American linseed oil is steadier at 50 cents. All kinds of fish oil for tanners' and curriers' use are also very firm. Cheese was active the past week, and a further advance of ¼ cents per pound has been established, choice new factory selling at 11 cents. Butter is quiet and steady. The hay market continues dull and unsatisfactory. Only very choice grades will command $18 per ton. There is a good demand for hog products, both for home and export trade. Lard advanced to $12.50, and pork to $21.00@22.00 for Boston clear and backs, and $11.50@18.00 for Western mess. Breadstuffs were without material change, and very little is doing in flour. Fresh beef continues very firm. Beef cattle have been in good demand from both shippers' and butchers, and prime lots for export sold at $6.50@6.75 live weight. Our market is heavily supplied with both codfish and mackerel. Fully 15,000 barrels of mackerel were received in three days of the present week at the outports north of Boston. Sugar firmer and strong.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented heat of the past week a more than fair general business has been transacted, and in some branches of trade unusual activity has prevailed. The harvest is progressing as favorably as the terribly hot weather will permit, but in some sections field labor is said to be sadly dem oralized.

Money has been fairly active, and offerings embrace all kinds of mercantile, manufacturing, and railroad bills. Rates are quoted at 5@6 on call and 6@7 on time. Exchange is active at 25@50 discount. A large amount of bills drawn against cotton on New York and Boston were bought at $1.00@1.50 discount. Local stock securities are very slow.

On 'Change prices show general improvement, and in wheat and provisions a sharp advance has taken place. There has been a good Eastern demand for wheat, but the milling and export demand has materially fallen off. Some of the millers say they will be obliged to close their mills if prices go higher. The advance for the week is full 3 cents per bushel. Speculation has been light. Corn also advanced, but not so much as wheat, and has ruled pretty firm, but the movement has been slow. Oats experienced quite a boom, cash jumping up over 4 cents, and options advancing 1⅝ to 2 cents.

Flour ruled dull, and sales were confined mainly to the job trade for immediate wants.

Cotton advanced ¼c, with a slightly increased business, but receipts have been small.

Provisions have been higher throughout and very strong, with an active consumptive demand, particularly from the South. Nearly all offerings of winter-cured dry salt meats found quick sales to smoke at higher prices, and bacon could hardly be made fast enough to supply the demand. Cash pork also sold freely to the South, and strong Eastern demand for lard prevailed at a large advance over last week's prices.

The dry-goods market is very firm, with an upward tendency, and there is more desire to secure immediate shipment of supplies than to dispose of goods in store. City jobbers are very anxious to obtain goods in anticipation of higher prices, and will buy freely for future delivery at present rates. Country merchants are also buying freely of certain lines which they think are going higher. An active week has, therefore, prevailed, and the volume of business has been unusually large.

Groceries have been fairly active, and prices on all staples well maintained. Refined sugars are one-half cent higher. Coffee is steady. Canned peaches advanced, and all canned fruits show an upward tendency.

Tobacco shows an improved tone, and more doing.

Wool is in light demand as yet, and stocks are accumulating. Prices are easy.

Other leading branches of trade show a fairly active business, fully up to the season, and a satisfactory feeling exists generally.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa. July 15.—An unusual activity is prevailing in all branches of the manufactured iron business for this season. Many firms who usually closed down their mills for two weeks or more, in order to make necessary repairs, are running right along and patching up their weakened machinery as best they can. The manufacturers of specialties are especially busy, and have enough orders on their hands to keep the mills running night and day for a year. These firms are laboring under a great disadvantage, as their customers demand that their orders be filled promptly, and their workmen, on account of the heat, refuse to work full time. The activity is attributed to the fact that the spring trade was unusually light, and that the legitimate demand is much greater than in former years. Pig-iron continues dull and unchanged.

Glass is very stiff, and manufacturers look for another advance before long. Nearly all of the factories have closed down for the summer.

The coal trade is without animation. No shipments are expected by river for several weeks.

Petroleum has ruled very active. The market is very weak, United certificates declining 5 cents since last Friday on account of a reported big-flowing well in the new Wellsville district. The closing figures this afternoon were 73¾,—the lowest for many months. Sales, 1,013,000 barrels. Shipments, 400,000 barrels.

Live stock is quite dull. The intense heat the past week caused a frightful mortality among all kinds. Cattle ranged at $4.00@6.50 for common to prime. Receipts, 5,474 head through and 3,401 head local, a falling off of 4,000 head. Hogs are selling at $6.70@6.80 for Philadelphias; $6.40@6.50 for Yorkers. Receipts, 14,025 head, an increase of 2,000. Sheep are active, selling at $4.50@4.65 for common to extra. Receipts, 17,700 head, against 16,100 last week.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—In the financial market the volume of business has fallen off. City securities have declined slightly. State securities have advance 37 per cent during the past year, and city securities 100 per cent. Money is easy, and a feeling of confidence prevails in regard to all classes of stocks. Crop prospects are fair. There is some complaint of drought. Local showers have prevailed the entire week. Freights are steady. Grain by steam, 5 shillings per quarter to the Continent and Great Britain. The week's receipts of grain, 350,000 bushels; exports, 320,000 bushels.

The excitement in cotton futures this week is without precedent in the history of this city, the manipulators of the July and August squeeze forcing prices up 1 cent per pound during the week. The advance culminated this morning. The market reacted during the day a quarter of a cent. The impression is that the squeeze is not yet over, and that higher prices will be established. Sales for the week, 450,000 bales. Sheet cotton advanced one-quarter of a cent on low and five-eighths of a cent on the higher grades.

Provisions have advanced, owing to the strong advices from the West. The same remarks apply to flour. Sugar and molasses are dull.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Petroleum has ruled generally steady at 74¼ cents the past week. There is no change to note railroad business. The volume of local freights is heavy at good rates, while through Eastern business is also large, but at low rates. There have been a good many inquiries for iron ore, and a number of sales are reported, particularly for Bessemer. Pig-iron is fairly active at prices ruling for the past two months. Manufactured iron is very firm, and orders for immediate delivery cannot be placed. Manufacturers are cautious about accepting orders for over two months ahead at present prices. Metals have stiffened up, and tin-plate has advanced. Railway supplies are nominal, the mills having plenty of orders ahead.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Trade in most departments was dull the past week, but prices of leading articles were higher. Cotton continues in fair demand at an advance. The demand for flour has been limited both for export and home use, but prices are well maintained. Wheat was in fair demand at a further advance. Rye unchanged. Oats were rather firmer. There was a fair jobbing trade doing in provisions at about former rates. Whisky was in demand at full prices. In wool there has been less doing, and prices were rather easier.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The first week of the Thomas concerts is closing with a great success. The audiences have been large, the performances have been excellent. There are but three drawbacks to complete enjoyment, and these are catering, locomotives, and June flies. The catering is not what it should be, and needs instant improvement. The locomotives outside, by a skillful combination of whistling, bell-ringing, and steam-blowing, have succeeded thus far in nearly ruining the best efforts of the orchestra; but the Superintendents of the roads have agreed to reduce the noise to a minimum. The June flies are irrepressibe, and are no respecters of persons, adorning the top of the conductors' heads, the scores of the musicians, and the draperies of the ladies with equal plebeian impunity. The program for to-day will be as follows:

MATINEE.

Wedding March—"Midsummer Night's Dream"..... Mendelssohn
Overture—"Magic Flute"..... Mozart
"Siegfried Idyl"..... Wagner
Scherzo from Suite's "Roma"..... Bizet
Ballet Music—"Nero" (first time in this country)..... Rubinstein
Overture—"Alphons and Estrella"..... Schubert
Air..... Bach
Finale—"Prometheus"..... Beethoven
Waltz—"Wiener Frauen"..... Strauss
"Funeral March of a Marionet"..... Gounod
"Torchlight March," No. 1, in E..... Meyerbeer

EVENING.

"Procession of the Victors to the Coronation of Rheims," op. 19 (Joan of Arc)..... Moritz Moszkowski
Vorspiel—"Lohengrin"..... Wagner
"Hungarian Dances"..... Brahms
"Suite Algerienne," op. 60 (new)..... Saint Saens
Overture—"Oberon"..... Weber
Largo (violin obligato by Mr. Hermann Brandt)..... Handel
Allegretto, Eighth Symphony..... Beethoven
"Scenes Neapolitaines"..... Massenet
Overture—"Tannhäuser"..... Wagner
Serenade..... Schubert
Waltz—"Artist's Life"..... Strauss
Hungarian March—"Rakoczy"..... Berlioz

SOUTH PARK MUSIC.

The program for the South Park music this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the West Park includes the following numbers: "Bivouac March," overture to "Rienzi," "Talisman Waltz," "Souvenir de Tannhäuser," selections from "Olivette," concert polka for cornet, overture to the "Queen of Spades," selections from "Bilee Taylor," "Awakening of the Lion," and "Turco Galop."

A PROCURESS NONSUITED.

How the Brothels of Chicago are Recruited.

In the Armory Police Court yesterday afternoon when the case of alleged larceny against Miss "Fanny Clark" was called, the complaining witness, who it was thought would very likely abandon the prosecution, did present herself after all, and made a strong but futile effort to bring about a result unfavorable to the defendant. This complaining witness was Mollie Fitch, proprietress of a house of ill-fame. The story of the manner in which she brought about the arrest of the defendant, who lately "boarded" with her, has already been told in THE TRIBUNE. Suffice it to say that she enticed the girl to leave her home in Buffalo and enter upon a career of shame in this city, and afterward, when the girl determined to lead a better life, and started on her return home, had her arrested and brought back here on what was proved yesterday to be a trumped-up charge.

THE "MADAME" WAS THE FIRST WITNESS examined yesterday. She stated that Fanny came to live with her four or five months ago, having been induced by another girl, Maude Irving, who was in the house, to come on here from Buffalo. Witness had paid the girl's fare here, and had fitted her out with some valuable dresses after she arrived here. July 7 the girl had left the house, and had taken with her not only the dresses, which she had not yet paid for, but, also, as witness believed, a $300 diamond pin and $75 worth of underwear. The underwear had been removed a piece at a time, to No. 9 Hubbard court, where there was a trunk waiting, this going on for about a week before the final leave was taken, but the pin had been taken on the very day of the departure. Witness thought defendant had taken the pin, as the latter was the only one who came in the room where the pin was lying in a writing-desk between the time it was seen last and the time it was missed, the witness lying on the bed sick at the time.

While making this statement the witness contradicted herself no less than a dozen times regarding the circumstances under which the pin was missed.

JOHN W. MOORE,

a young man who boards at the house on Hubbard court, said he had seen defendant carry parcels there at different times, but he did not know what they contained, and he knew nothing about the pin. A colored girl who lives in the same house told about the same story.

THE DEFENDANT,

who is certainly a remarkably handsome girl, told her story in a ladylike and evidently truthful way. She said that her real name was Jennie Wright, and that her home was at 54 Carroll street, Buffalo. She came to Chicago Feb. 11 after repeated written solicitations from Maude Irving and a "Miss Mollie." She had known Maude in Buffalo, where they both worked as dressmakers, and when neither of them had ever lived in a house of questionable character. Witness had never been in one till she came here. "Miss Mollie" had paid her fare here and had given her about $125 worth of dresses on credit. Becoming tired of the life she led here, witness had determined to return to her mother, who supposed her to be working in a Chicago dressmaking establishment, and acted accordingly. The only parcels she took to Hubbard court were her own clothes, which Maude, whose home was now on Hubbard court, kept there for her. Witness had used secrecy regarding her determination to return home because she knew "Miss Mollie" would object to see her leave before the dresses were paid for. Witness was arrested at Detroit on the steamer Nyack, on which she had taken passage from Chicago to Buffalo.

The missing pin was not found in her trunk, nor, in fact, anything that did not belong to her. Col. Cameron, who prosecuted the case for the city, said there "was nothing in it," and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 14.—The names of the officers who are to command the National Guards of the State have been announced by the Governor. They comprise some of the best known men in the State, as the following will show: S. J. Alexander, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General. C. N. Baird, Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel. Melville W. Stone, M. D., Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel. L. D. Richards, Commissary-General, with the rank of Colonel. E. P. Roggen, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Franklin Sweete, Inspector-General, with the rank of Major. J. S. Lehen, Advocate-General, with the rank of Captain. The appointments give general satisfaction, and his Excellency, Gov. Nance, may consider himself highly honored by having such good men on his staff.

The State Auditor of Public Accounts is just now engaged in making a tabulated statement of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of the State. The estimate is not yet fully completed, but your correspondent is permitted to make a few extracts showing the valuation of property in a few of our counties:

Lancaster County	$3,483,306.00
Douglas County	8,457,141.46
Lancaster County	5,189,790.97
Otoe County	3,521,512.74
Nemaha County	2,172,824.00
Richardson County	2,801,545.00
Gage County	2,718,930.00
Hall County	2,152,176.38
Platte County	2,245,677.00
Saline County	2,530,366.76
Saunders County	2,183,740.20
Gasper County	94,114.00

Brutal Courage.

Two muscular men of Kildare, Ark., agreed to settle their quarrel with a single blow of the fist, to be struck by the winner of a tossed coin, and unresistingly received by the loser anywhere above the belt. The man whom chance condemned to take the blow stood up bravely, and, though he sought to avoid some of its force by offering no resistance, it felled him heavily, breaking his nose, and leaving him insensible for several hours.

EXECUTED.

John Hardin and Isaac Green Legally Put to Death at Mariana, Ark.

A Man Entered John Hardin's Domestic Circle, and Got Killed.

Isaac Green Picked a Quarrel with His Man, and Then Mauled Him to Death.

Both Murderers Were Negroes, and Both Embraced Religion and Died Happy.

Scenes at the Scaffold During the Final Moments of the Condemned Men.

Willis Reeves, Colored, Hanged on a High Hill Near Van Buren, Ark.

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARIANA, Ark., July 15.—Isaac Green and John Hardin, both negroes, were hanged here to-day in the presence of about 5,000 persons, four-fifths of whom were colored. Green was convicted of killing John Richards in Council Bend last April. Hardin killed William Brown in Phillips County. Both were convicted at the spring term of the Lee County Circuit Court. Green's case was carried to the Supreme Court, but a new trial was refused. Hardin's friends petitioned Gov. Churchill for a commutation to life imprisonment, but the Governor refused to interfere.

FULL CONFESSIONS

were made by the condemned men on the scaffold. They said they had made their peace with God. Hardin, just before the trap fell, called in front of the stand a negro named Bassett, a half-brother of the man he murdered, and implored his forgiveness, saying that another negro named McGraves was responsible for the killing. Two colored preachers attended the prisoners on the scaffold, and nearly two hours were taken up with singing and praying. Several colored women made themselves conspicuous by shouting, while half a dozen others fainted from the extreme heat. The trap-doors of the gallows, which were both worked with one lever, fell at the same instant, and Green died in eleven minutes; but Hardin's pulse beat for eighteen minutes after the drop fell. This was the first judicial hanging which ever took place in Lee County.

JOHN HARDIN'S CRIME.

The murder for which John Hardin paid the death penalty yesterday was committed in August, 1879, nearly two years ago. Hardin was at the time living in Phillips County, engaged in raising cotton. He was sober, industrious, and prosperous. He had lately married, and his wife was noted for more than ordinary beauty and intelligence. Everything indicated a bright future for the couple. But a cloud shortly darkened the horizon of their lives. Hardin's wife had been a decided belle among the colored girls before her marriage, and more than one had sought her hand and heart. Among her admirers was William Brown. He was a comely colored man, more than ordinarily intelligent. He had laid vigorous siege to the girl's affection, and when she refused him and married another he still professed undying love. He called often at Hardin's house, and, though there is no evidence that Mrs. Hardin was untaithful to her marriage vows, her husband grew suspicious. Suspicion rapidly assumed the form of increasing jealousy, and jealousy suggested revenge. The home which had erstwhile been so happy was transformed into a fit habitation of the furies. Strife and bitterness reigned, and peace spread its wings and fled away to the uttermost ends of the morning. Hardin upbraided his girl-wife, but she, weepingly, protested her innocence, asserting that her honor was dearer than life itself, and that he grievously wronged her with his cruel insinuations and suspicions. This denial did not satisfy her husband, and even as he listened to it plans of a bloody vengeance were flitting through his mind. His first thought was to kill both his wife and her lover, but for some reason he decided that

BROWN SHOULD SUFFER FIRST.

Why his wife did not share Brown's fate is to this day a mystery. At any rate she is yet living, not having fallen a victim to her husband's jealous fury. Hardin soon found an opportunity to carry out contemplated revenge with regard to Brown. He learned one day that the latter would that night pass along a road leading through a lovely glen, some distance from his house, and he resolved to waylay him and take his life. Everything favored this sinister purpose. Hardin repaired to the glen about dark on the night in question, and, hiding himself in a mass of tangled bushes along the roadside, waited patiently for Brown to appear. He had armed himself, not with any modern weapons of death, but with a clumsy briar-hook which he picked up beside a hedge as he hastened to the spot where he intended to enact a bloody tragedy. The blade was stout and keen as a razor almost, it having recently been sharpened.

WITH THIS INSTRUMENT

clutched tightly in his hands he waited calmly for his human prey! He had not long to wait. Brown soon appeared. He was walking rapidly, whistling some gay little negro love-song. When he came within range of the spot where Hardin lay concealed the latter rose and sprang out of the bushes, and flung himself upon Brown with a yell of fury! A fierce contest ensued. Brown was taken by surprise and wholly unprepared. But he was a muscular man, and he made a determined fight for life. The struggle ended, however, in the triumph of Hardin, who succeeded in dealing Brown a series of blows which caused him to sink bleeding and senseless on the ground. As he lay unconscious Hardin completed his dreadful work by almost severing the head from the wounded trunk and shockingly mutilating other portions of the body. When convinced that life was extinct he hurried away, leaving Brown where he fell, with the briar-hook beside him. Upon reaching home Hardin found he had not been missed, and when the terrible deed was disclosed he was the last one suspected of the crime. Even when subsequently arrested nearly every one doubted his guilt. And, in fact, it would have been impossible to have convicted him—so stealthily had he performed his murderous work—had he not soon after being apprehended broken down and made a full confession,

DETAILING THE MURDER IN ALL ITS GHASTLINESS.

Afterward, fearing mob violence, he denied the confession, but subsequently reaffirmed it.

There was the usual delay in bringing him to trial, and months elapsed after the crime had been committed before he was brought into court. He was ably defended; but the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the Judge pronounced the death-sentence, fixing to-day as the date upon which it should be carried into effect. Gov. Churchill was appealed to for commutation of death-sentence to life-imprisonment; but he decided to let the law take its course.

Hardin, toward the last, became very religious, uniting with the Methodist Church, and undergoing the rite of baptism. This ceremony took place in the reception-room of the Mariana Jail two or three weeks since in the presence of a number of the doomed man's friends and relatives. When questioned by your correspondent he said he felt that all his sins had been washed away in the Savior's blood, and that his name was written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

THE HISTORY OF A DESPERADO.

The crime which Isaac Green expiated on the gallows to-day was committed May 6, 1881. At the time of the murder Green was living with his wife and seven or eight children in the interior of Lee County. He was a noted desperado. More than one murder was charged to his account, but he succeeded in escaping the penalty of crime until the present time. He was a large, powerful negro, very ignorant, yet possessed of a certain kind of shrewdness which had brought him through numberless difficulties, and which he relied on, but vainly, to save him in the present instance. The story of the murder which brought him to the scaffold, told briefly, is as follows:

Some time prior to May, 1881, Green had a quarrel with a colored man of the name of John Richards about some trivial matter and the affair had not been satisfactorily adjusted, at least to Richards. On the 6th of that month Green met Richards at the little village of Conner's Bend, where a number of colored men had gathered. The quarrel between Green and Richards was renewed, the former asserting that the latter had called him, some time previously, a coward and bully, and demanding a public retraction. This Richards declined to make, saying that as he had never uttered the remarks attributed to him he had nothing to retract. This did not appease Green, and when Richards, remarking that he wanted no quarrel with him, started to move away, Green followed, loading him with abuse. Richards bore it patiently for awhile, then turned and knocked Green down. Green sprang to his feet in a furious rage, and,

SEIZING A MAUL

which leaned against the side of a cabin near them, struck Richards a stunning blow with it. He dropped on the ground insensible. Green continued mauling until Richards' head was a flattened jellied mass! The tragedy occupied only a few minutes, and was witnessed by a number of persons, none of whom made an effort to check the murderous work, being apparently paralyzed with horror. Before they could recover from their surprise Green had jumped into a canoe, and, paddling swiftly down the river, disappeared.

A determined effort was made to capture him; and, after a sharp search of several weeks' duration, he was found at some point in Mississippi. He was brought back to this State, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His attorneys, hoping to secure a new trial, carried the case to the Supreme Court, but without avail, as that tribunal affirmed the finding of the lower Court.

Green, like Hardin, made a profession of religion, and was baptized and received into the Methodist Church. He claimed that the Lord had heard his prayers, that all his sins had been forgiven, and that he had a passport for Heaven.

WILLIS REEVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—A Van Buren special gives the following account of the hanging to-day of Willis Reeves, colored, for the murder of a negro boy on the streets of Van Buren a few months ago: The town was crowded with a vast crowd, made up of men, women, and children. At 8 o'clock the procession started to the gallows, erected upon a high hill near the cemetery. The doomed negro was about 20 years of age, clumsy, muscular, dark brown, and had a malignant countenance. Not long prior to the hanging he said he would bet a thousand dollars he would never be hung. His desire was to be shot. Upon the previous day, when the Sheriff had him out of jail, he attempted to run, so he could be shot. He was undaunted. He said on the gallows that he was no religious nigger. He was not afraid to die. Before the hanging

HE SANG A SONG,

which was not the usual hymn, but about his girl. The preliminaries being over, the Sheriff advanced and tied a rope around his body and arms. This roused him like a tiger. In desperation he burst the knot and a vigorous struggle began, and the men bumped around in wild disorder. The Sheriff dropped through the trap. The criminal was caught just in time to keep him from plunging upon the bristling bayonets of the guards beneath. He was secured and the noose placed around his neck. The trigger was touched, down he dropped, but not to his doom. By

HORRIBLE CARELESNESS

the rope was too long. The toes of the unfortunate man struck the ground and rebounded, to dangle until drawn up again through the trap. The noose was released, and, reeling, trembling, bruised, and weak, he gasped reproaches for the cruelty that was perpetrated on him. It was a ghastly, sickening sight. The rope was again fixed and the trigger sprung, and this time with fatal result. Being cut down, the body was buried in the cemetery near at hand, and thus ended the career of Willis Reeves.

GEORGIA CONVICT CAMPS.

A Horrible State of Affairs Developed.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12.—The report to the Legislature of the Special Committee, headed by Milner and Barlow, to look into the condition of the convict camps, is the sensation of the hour, and makes a bad showing for the State. Humane treatment of convicts is provided for by law, but the Committee make a terrible arraignment of the lessees and report horrible abuses in almost every camp; such as miserable quarters, unwholesome and insufficient food, filth and want of sanitary measures, indecent cohabitation of the sexes, and brutal whipping in almost all the camps, notwithstanding the fact that whipping as a punishment for crime is distinctly forbidden by the State Constitution.

The Committee report that at the camp in Dougherty County the convicts are inhumanly worked from twelve to fifteen hours a day. They found at the camp three persons still confined, though a day since ordered to be set at liberty, and that brutal whipping was resorted to. At the camp on Way Cross Railroad the water used was foul, and the convicts severely whipped. At Old Town Camp the convicts are made to work excessively. At Richmond County Camp the location is very unhealthy, the convicts terribly worked and beaten with leather straps by brutal guards. At the Ogletree Camps complaint is made of the most cruel whipping, in some instances the poor prisoners' bodies showing huge knots, caused by barbarous beating. At the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad Camps the convicts are wretchedly fed and terribly whipped, and the hospital provisions are not fit for dogs to eat. At the Cedartown Camp the convicts are overworked, not allowed enough rest and sleep, and are lacerated with cruel whips. At the Dade County coal-mines, Senator Joseph Brown leases the work of 356 convicts. Here, too, the lash is